North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851. NO. 10.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C.,

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

WARRENTON HOTEL.

Warrenton, N. C.

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased and taken charge of the above favorably known Hotel, formerly occupied by James L. Owen, Esq., in the town of Warrenton, where he is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him, and it shall be his aim to keep up the former reputation of the house, at least.

TIPPOO S. BROWNLOW.

November 6, 1851. 893—w4w.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!

THE undersigned takes an early occasion to give notice, that he will be able, in the course of a few days, to supply all orders FROM TOWN OR COUNTRY, for the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

received direct, *in twenty four hours*, from their beds in the "briny deep." All who relish this great luxury of the season, will please send in their orders to

W. R. PEPPER, Agent.

November 7th, 1851. 3—6t.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Caswell County, on the 23d day of October, 1851, a Negro man, who says his name is SIMON, and that he belongs to John Segar, or Segars, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. Said negro is about 36 years old, five feet, four or five inches high, his front upper teeth decayed, had on when taken up a Wool hat, dark brown Woolen coat and pantaloons. The owner is required to prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. F. A. WILEY, *Sheriff.*

October 24th, 1851. 892—w2m.

Music and Pianos.

JUST RECEIVED, at the North Carolina Music Store, 2,000 pieces of new and elegant *Music*, among which may be found the songs of Miss Catharine Hayes, with correct lithographs of the "Swan of Erin." Also, the Bloomer Waltzes and Polkas, with splendid colored vignettes of the Bloomer; also, Passadita, &c.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

September 26, 1851. 94—tf.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move, offers for sale his Valuable Tract of Land, lying on Crabtree and Nine Creeks, six miles North-west of Raleigh, on the Hillsboro' road, a first rate stand for business. The tract contains 320 acres, only 40 acres of which is cleared, and is now fresh; the balance is rich and well timbered. A bargain can be had if early application is made.

STERLING SPIKES.

Wake County, Nov. 11, 1851. 893—3 tw.

"STILL THEY COME."

FOUR Cases more of Beebe's best Hats, latest style. Also, a few pieces North Carolina Cassimere, made at Rock Island Factory, Mecklenburg County; Tweeds, Kentucky Geans, Dove Skin Cassimere, Calico, Domestics, Calf Boots, heavy double souled Brogans.

Just received by EVANS & COOKE.

Raleigh, Nov. 4th, 1851. 2—

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his tract of LAND, near Earpsborough, Johnston County, consisting of 335 acres, and embracing some very good soil and some fifteen thousand turpentine boxes. The location is a good one for a Physician; and I will also sell my lot of Medicines to any one wishing to purchase.

☞ A liberal credit for the same will be given on note and good security. E. R. POWER.

September 15, 1851. 92—3m.

By SAMUEL WARREN, F. R. S.

THE LILLY AND THE BEE: an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

By JOHN S. SPRINGER, Esq.

FOREST LIFE and Forest Trees: comprising Winter Camp-Life among the Loggers, and Wild-wood Adventure. Illustrated. For sale by

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

Raleigh, November, 1851. 2—

FOR sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the N. C. Book-Store

Turner's North Carolina Almanac,

FOR 1852.

For sale by

HENRY D. TURNER.

October 24, 1851. 102—

Elements of Algebra,

BY Elias Loomis, Professor in the New York University. Received this day by

H. D. TURNER.

PORTIS' GOLD MINES FOR SALE.

ON Saturday the 20th day of December next, on the premises, I shall offer for sale, by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity, entered in the matter of Thomas J. Portis and others, heirs at law of John Portis, deceased, the celebrated and far famed Gold Mines, known as the PORTIS' MINES

The said mines are situated in Franklin County about thirty miles from Halifax town, twenty miles from Warrenton, and eighteen from Louisburg.

The tract of land contains about 1300 acres, lying immediately on Shocco Creek, and for farming purposes alone, is a valuable estate; but its agricultural value is completely eclipsed by its immense value as a mine.

There have been few instances in North Carolina, where an estate of such vast magnitude has been offered for sale publicly.

These mines have been worked about 18 years, and it is estimated that a million of dollars have been dug out of them—and there are parts of them now as rich as the sands of the Sacramento.

A large portion of the lands—the very choice parts, were carefully reserved by the late proprietor, which he always called his "POCKET BOOK."

The value and richness of these reserves are beyond all human calculations. An effort will be made to divide the mining lands, so as to bring the lots within the limits of individual enterprise—very few men being able to purchase the whole estate.

To the enterprising capitalist here is a most inviting field—even the portions that have been worked still abound with the precious ore, and those huge piles of rock and sand, by the ignorant thought valueless, under the control of scientific men, would yield unnumbered thousands, after paying the cost of machinery and labor.

In many parts of the reserves it is believed that every cart-load of gravel will produce a penny-weight of gold dust. The water to wash is close at hand, and timber and fuel in abundance on the land. The dwelling house is large and convenient—also a large number of framed negro houses, almost new, together with every necessary out house. This land is sold for division among the numerous heirs, and it must go for what it will bring. A credit of one, two and three years will be given and bonds bearing interest from the 1st of January next, well secured, will be required of the purchaser, and possession given on the 1st of January 1852. Letters addressed to me at Louisburg will receive prompt attention.

THOS. K. THOMAS, C. M. E.

Louisburg, Oct. 23, 1851. 891—3tw.

MASONIC INSTITUTE.

GERMANTON, N. C.

GERMANTON LODGE No. 116 of Ancient York Masons, take pleasure in informing their brethren of the order, and the public generally, that they are about establishing at Germanton, an institution of a high grade of scholarship, for the education of males.

They, with many others, having long felt the want of a school of this character in this part of the South, have taken measures to build up an institution that will give to our young men every advantage for obtaining a thorough education in any part, or the whole of a College Course. Students can be prepared for any of the College classes.

MR. GEORGE M. EVERHART has been elected by the Board of Trustees as the PRINCIPAL. Mr. Everhart has had the experince of nearly seven years as Teacher—four years as the Principal of an Academy, and three as an instructor in one of the most popular colleges in the South. Marked success has attended his efforts in each of these departments. Moreover, if scholarship and untiring energy and a devotion to his profession, can recommend him to our people, he surely will receive their entire confidence. Several competent assistants will aid him, and such other means will be employed that shall raise the School at once to a position of superior usefulness.

The Edifice is a very large and elegant brick building.

Germanton is remarkable for its healthy location, and the morality of its citizens. Board can be obtained in our best families at the low price of $6 per month.

The scholastic year is divided into two unequal sessions, the first commencing on Tuesday, the 1st of January, 1852, continues 15 weeks. The second, commencing on the third Monday in June, continues 27 weeks.

The prices of tuition are as follows:

Ancient Languages,	- -	$25 per year,
English and Mathematics,	-	18 - -
The Primary branches,	- -	14 - -

The members of the Lodge are the Trustees of the Institute.

Committee in behalf of Trustees, { J. F. HILL, I. S. GIBSON, Dr. W. W. STEDMAN, A. SCALES, J. A. BITTING, Dr. B. JONES, E. BANNER, Dr. W. WITHERS, S. S. BLACKBURN.

Germanton, Oct 20, 1851. 103—w.1st Jan.

Important to Millers & Mill Owners.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15-tf.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.

Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Masonic Procession.

THE Masonic Institute in Germanton, will be opened on Thursday the 1st day of January, 1852, for the reception of STUDENTS, at which time the building will be dedicated, and an address delivered by the Rev. SAM'L. S. BRYANT, also Mr. GEO. M. EVERHART, the Principal of the Institute, will deliver his Inaugural. Brethren of the fraternity are respectfully invited to attend. JOHN W. GIBSON,

Sec'y of the Lodge.

Germanton, Nov. 24th, 1851. 9—t 1st Jan.

Sale of Valuable Real Estate.

IN OXFORD, N. C.

ON MONDAY, the 15th of December next, at the Court House Door, in the town of Oxford, I shall sell, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, the House and Lot in said town, with the Lands thereto attached, for many years owned and occupied by Thomas B. Littlejohn, Esq.

It is not often that property so valuable and desirable is offered for sale. The improvements consist of a large well built two story Dwelling House, Kitchens, Dairies, Offices, Ice House, Granary, Carriage House, a large falling Garden, and all the other fixtures that usually belong to a well improved residence, in town or country. The Dwelling House is 56 by 40, with four good rooms and 12 feet passages on each floor, four rooms in the basement and two in the garret, and is situated in the midst of a beautiful grove of forest trees, of four or five acres in extent. There is no situation in this part of the country, which combines more advantages, as residence, whether the object be elegance or comfort or both together. Though not more than 250 yards from the Court House, it is as quiet and retired as a residence in the country.

Attached to the improved Lots, there is a Farm of some 120 or 130 acres, well watered, in good condition, with 8 or 10 acres well adapted for Meadow nd.

At any time before the sale, I will take pleasure in showing the premises to any one desiring to purchase.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third Cash, the residue in two equal annual payments; the title to be reserved until the whole purchase money is paid. Possession to be given immediately.

I shall sell the above described property as Trustee appointed under a decree of the Court of Equity of Granville County, in the room of John Nuttall, deceased, the original Trustee named in a Deed in Trust executed to him by the said Thomas B. Littlejohn, and for other purposes. The title is unquestionable

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Trustee.

Oxford, October 22, 1851. (pr. adv. $8.) 891—wtd

SMITHFIELD ACADEMY.

THE Second Session of this Preparatory School will commence on the 1st Monday in October next, under the Superintendence of Mr. WILLIAM CARROL, a Graduate of a University of Pennsylvania, who comes recommended by Dr. Wm. A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College.

The Trustees now flatter themselves, that the School is permanently established, and hope since they have taken every pains to secure the talented services of a highly educated gentleman, to be sustained by the friends of education in this portion of the State.

Smithfield, once looked upon as an unhealthy location, has for the last 6 or 7 years become entirely regenerated; and will now rank first in healthfulness and beauty of appearance, among the Villages in the eastern half of the State.

Tuition per Session of 5 months:

Reading, Writing and Spelling,	$ 6 00
Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic,	10 00
Higher Branches and Mathematics,	12 00
Greek and Latin,	18 00

Board can be obtained for from four to six dollars per month. By order of the Trustees,

H. J. BELL, Sec'y.

Smithfield, August 25, 1851. 882—tf.

State of North Carolina, Franklin Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1851.

Young Patterson, Executor of Nathan Patterson, dec'd., against Erasmus Fenner and others, Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Erasmus Fenner and others, (whose names are unknown,) but who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, live beyond the limits of this State; it is ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, a paper published in the City of Raleigh, for six successive weeks, for said Erasmus Fenner and others, who are Heirs at Law of Dr. Richard Fenner, deceased, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Franklin aforesaid, on the 2d Monday in December, A. D. 1851, and replevy, plead, answer, or demur, otherwise judgment *pro confesso* will be entered against them, and the Land levied on be condemned and ordered to be sold to satisfy the plaintiff's recovery and costs.

Witness, Young Patterson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, 1851.

Y. PATTERSON, C. C. C.

October 25th, 1851. (pr. adv. $5 62½.) 104- 6w.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE,

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILL.

J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

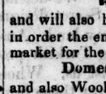
and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows;

Pairs of horses per month	18 00
Single do do	10 00
do do week	3 50
do do day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

Abbott's history of Josephine.

PRICE 60 cents.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, November 9th, 1851. 13—

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

S. CRANE'S

Patent Compound Wash Mixture.

For Washing Clothes—Also, for Washing, Cleaning, and Beautifying Painted Surfaces, the Walls, Ceilings and Entries, the Halls, Parlors, and Rooms of Private and Public Buildings; the Fronts, Doors and Windows of Fancy Dwellings; the Pews and Interior of Churches; Furniture; the Berths, State Rooms and Cabins of Steamships, Steamboats, and Packet-Ships; Passenger Cars, Brasses, Iron Railing, Glass or Metallic Surfaces, &c., &c.

WARRANTED to give entire satisfaction, and destined to effect an entire revolution in the business of the laundress—being an improved Preparation for Washing Clothes perfectly, with astonishing facility and dispatch, and without injury to texture or color. Every family, of whatever size, can do all their washing in less than one hour, without the labor of rubbing, pounding, bleaching or the friction of a machine, thus saving time, expense and labor, and securing exemption from the diseases caused by the exposure and fatigue incident to the usual mode of Washing, while Clothing itself will be saved from the wear and tear of the wash-board and friction, and last much longer.

The undersigned, having purchased from the Patentee, the sole right and interest for the State of North Carolina, in his Patent Compound Wash Mixture, hereby informs the Public, that he wishes to dispose of Family or County Rights for the same.

Persons living at a distance, wishing to procure the right to make and use this Valuable Preparation, can do so, by remitting **FIVE DOLLARS** to me, at Raleigh, which amount will entitle them to a family right; which right shall be sent by mail immediately, with the proper directions to make and use the same. I am in possession of a large number of certificates from Ladies and Gentlemen of high standing, not only in this State, but in Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina; but, I deem it unnecessary to fill a long Advertisement with them, unless requested, as the article will speak for itself, and is so favorably known in all the Northern and Southern States.

I aim to visit all parts of the State at as early a day as possible, to give the Public an opportunity of testing its value.

JOHN J. CHRISTOPHER, is my authorized Agent for this City during my absence.

WESLY WHITAKER, Jr., is the General Travelling Agent.

Feeling satisfied by the use of this Mixture in my own Family, that it cannot fail to please all who try it, I invite all to call and see or send in their orders to

J. J. RYALS.

Raleigh, Sept. 23, 1851. 94—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ⅔ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN,

Secretary.

April 28, 1850. 51—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

Directors:

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

Officers of the Company:

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, Sept 13, 1851. 90—

CALL AT PROCTER'S.

Sign of the R. R. R. R.,

AND examine that lot of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOTHING, just arrived.

Fine Blue, Black, Brown, Green, and Olive Frock and Dress Coats, at unprecedented low prices.

Cheap Frock, Sack, and Over Coats, of every price and variety.

Paletot Frocks and Over Coats, an entirely new and beautiful article, pronounced by all the most tasteful garment of the season.

Any or all of which will be sold extremely low for cash, or on usual terms to punctual customers.

ISAAC PROCTER.

Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1851. 6—

GOODS AT WHOLESALE.

KAHNWEILER & BROTHER, respectfully inform Merchants, Planters and others, that they are prepared to supply any amount of DRY GOODS, READY MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &c., on the most favorable terms. They can successfully compete with any southern market, as all will find on application.

We have the late Reading Room expressly fitted up for the wholesale business.

Wilmington, Nov. 13, 1851. 6—6t.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

IF you want a fine fashionable Hat, call at EVANS & COOKE'S.

August 27, 1851. 86—

New Law Books.

Vol. III, English Reports in Law and Equity.

CONTAINING Reports of Cases in the House of Lords, Privy Council, Courts of Equity and Common Law; and in the Admiralty and Ecclesiastical Courts including also, Cases in Bankruptcy and Crown Case reserved, $2 00.

Also, Vols. I and II. Price per Vol. $2 00.

NEW EDITION

Story's Commentaries on the Constitution of the U. S

2 VOLS $8 50.

IN the present edition of the Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States, the text has been carefully revised; all the adjudications of the Supreme Court, upon the Constitutional questions, since the publication of the previous editions have been examined, digested and cited; and reference has been made to such documents and publications as serve to illustrate the Constitution. No change has been made in the original text, and all the additions by the editor are included within brackets, so that the reader may not give the weight of the author's judgment to any passages not written by him.

[Editor's Advertisement.]

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1851. 4—

SAMUEL H. MARKS'

WHOLESALE CANDY MANUFACTORY,

AND WAREHOUSE FOR

Fruits, Cigars, Fancy Articles, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

THE subscriber would respectfully call attention to his very large and extensive assortment of CANDIES, of his own manufacture, of every style and quality, which he warrants equal to any made in this country. Also, to his assortment of FANCY GOODS, SOAPS, PERFUMERY, TOYS, &c., selected with great care by himself, and which he offers on the lowest terms. Having made extensive arrangements, he will be enabled to offer every week to the trade fresh supplies of Northern and Malaga Fruits of the most recent importation. A call is earnestly solicited.

SAM'L. H. MARKS.

Petersburg, Oct 23, 1851. 1—

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SAMUEL H. YOUNG is now prepared to show a beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Goods at his Store, No. 21, Fayetteville Street. His Stock consists in part of the following Goods:

Black and Colored Silks,
French Merinoes, Cashmeres and DeLanes,
Fig'd Poplins and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints,
Red and White Flannels,
Bonnets and Bonnet Ribbons,
Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Laces, &c.,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Hard Ware and Cutlery,
Earthern and Glass Ware,
Sugar, Coffee, Tea, &c.,

Together with almost every description of Goods kept in a Dry Goods Store. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our Stock, all of which will be sold cheap.

Call at No. 21, Fayetteville St., if you want a bargain.

SAMUEL H. YOUNG.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—tfJ.

THE LAST FASHIONS!

Call at J. J. Biggs' Clothing Store.

AND examine his new Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a very superior lot of CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, selected by himself in New York and Philadelphia, from the latest importations, embracing all the new styles, and suitable for all occasions.

Also an extensive supply of

Ready-Made Clothing,

suitable for Fall and Winter, some of which are very fine. He also has a fine article of Dress Hat, as well as a general supply of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Dress and Under Shirts of all kinds, Half Hose, Suspenders, White and colored Kid Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs and Cravats in great varieties, Dressing-gowns, &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

He warrants a first rate fitting garment to all who may patronize him, and respectfully solicits a trial.

A small lot of Military trimmings just received.

Call at No 10, Fayetteville Street,

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 22d, 1851. 102—4w.

NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY, Structure and Statistics.	Plank Roads by W. Kingsford, 50
Mechanic's for Millwrights Machinist, Engineers, &c., &c., by Overman,	1,25
Swallow Barn by J. P. Kennedy,	2,00
North Carolina Reader by C. H. Wiley,	1,00
Memorials of Capt. Congar,	50
Familiar Science or the Scientific Explanation of common things, edited by R. E. Peterson,	75
History of the restoration of Monarchy in France by Lamartine, 1st Vol. ready,	75

For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

OLD AXES MADE NEW.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Silas Burns, and that he is prepared to execute any Job in his line as Blacksmith, particularly OLD AXES MADE NEW. Having served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Burns, he flatters himself that he will perpetuate the character heretofore sustained by that Establishment.

My GRIST MILL is in good order; all Corn brought to it will be strictly and promptly attended to by

RALPH M. ANDREWS.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 887—w6m.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851 80—tfl.

Just received by Express.

NAZARINE and Sky-Blue Marinos,
Super White and Mode Col'd do.,
Rose, Dark Green, Pea Green and Cherry Col'd Muslins
An additional supply of handsome Ribbons,
White and Col'd Paris Kid Gloves,
Velvet Ribbons,
Embroidering Braids, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

101—

A DIGESTED MANUAL of the Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina, from the year 1838 to the year 1846, inclusive, omitting all the Acts of a private and local nature, and such as were temporary, and whose operation has ceased to exist.

BY JAMES IREDELL.—Price $1 50.

H. D. TURNER.

NOTICE.

WAS Entered on the Ranger's Book of Chatham County, on the 10th of November, 1851, by Jas. F. O'Kelley, living on the road from Raleigh to Chapel Hill, near Mooringsville, a white Horse, supposed to be between 12 and 15 years old, shod all round, rather sorry, no brands. JOSEPH HACKNEY, C. R.

November 13th, 1851. 5—

CONCENTRATED EXTRACTS of Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Orange and Nutmeg, for flavouring

Liberian Palm Soap,

Aromatic Rose Tooth Paste,

For sale by H. D. TURNER,

Nov. 1851. N C. Bookstore.

PRODIGIOUS BARGAINS

IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING

&c., &c., &c.

The World's Fair is about closing, but that has nothing to do with the cheap Goods selling at

PROCTER'S.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

FOR 1851-2.

ISAAC PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Successor to the firm of Oliver & Procter,

Sign of the R. R. R. R.

Doors Open from 6 o'clock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADMISSION FREE.

HAVING purchased out the entire interest of Thos M. Oliver, in the late firm of Oliver & Procter, I avail myself of the very first opportunity to inform the patrons of the said firm of the fact and to solicit from them the continuance of their support. I have just received a beautiful supply of goods, selected by Mr. Oliver, with great care, from the latest importations, mebracing

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every colour dan grade, Dress-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

In fact, everything usually kept by Merchant Tailors or Clothiers. I shall be assisted by Mr. Geo. L. Gould, an experienced Coat cutter, (and a pupil of Mr. Oliver's—in fact, having been Oliver and Procter's coat-cutter for the last fourteen months.) I shall have charge of the pantaloons and vest department myself, and I have had exclusive charge of it in the late firm for the last five years.

Everything will be done that can be done, to give satisfaction and to render the establishment popular with its patrons. Profoundly thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us as a firm, I shall endeavor by assiduous attention to business and a desire to please, to merit its continuance.

ISAAC PROCTER.

ALSO,

ON HAND AND AM RECEIVING, daily, a large assortment of CLOTHING, of every description and style, of my own and Northern manufacture—all of which, being made under my own supervision, I can fully recommend. I. P.

Raleigh, Oct 24th, 1851. 103—

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

HAVING made arrangements to leave the State, at furthest by the first of December, and having disposed of my interest to Isaac Procter, (my partner for the last eight years,) I take pleasure in recommending him to those who have stood by me so long, as a gentlemen every way worthy of their confidence and support.

I look upon Mr. Procter, without attempting to disparage others, and what I say now must be believed, (being totally disconnected with him in business) as being the very best cutter I ever saw. He will be assisted by Geo. L. Gould, a pupil of mine, who has been cutting all the Coats made up for our customers for the last fourteen months, and has no superior in that department. I have left in the concern all the patterns I have of my customers scattered all over the State, and they may rely upon being as faithfully served, having their cloths, as well cut and made, and the quality of the materials just such as would be furnished, were "The BUG," present in "*propria persona*." I have laboured hard to build up a business in North Carolina, and desire that those who have patronised me should continue to uphold my late partner, particularly when assured by me, that they will be as well served as they were under the administration of OLIVER & PROCTER.

THOMAS M. OLIVER.

Raleigh, October 23d, 1851. 103—

"WHERE AT?"

EVANS & COOKE'S,

No. 29 Fayetteville Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

YOU will find a beautiful assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing every article usual in Dry Goods Stores. Also, Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

In addition to the above, the subscribers are daily receiving their Fall purchase, which is extensive, and, in point of cheapness, cannot be surpassed by any in their line. We are ever grateful for past favors, and beg a continuance of the same.

H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

August 30, 1851. 86—

MRS. WOLTERING

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her FALL and WINTER STOCK of FANCY GOODS, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinnersetts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, GROCERIES of every description. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

Just Received, a fresh supply of CONFECTIONARIES.

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.

WILHELMINA WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12th, 1851. 90—y.

A New Southern Enterprise!

Encourage Home Talent and Industry.

THE ILLUSTRATED FAMILY FRIEND, a new and elegant paper, published at Columbia, South Carolina, and Edited by S. A. Godman, solicits examination and challenges comparison with any Northern Paper.

It is a large sheet, magnificently printed upon splendid paper, contains original tales, sketches, poetry, Agricultural articles, and whatever else that will interest an intelligent community; besides four elegant Engravings each week. Terms, $2 per annum; address

S. A. GODMAN & J. J. LYONS,
Columbia South Carolina.

Nov. 20, 1851. 6—

MANTEO PAPER MILLS!

RALEIGH, N. C.

S. F. JORDAN, & Co. Proprietors.

THIS establishment, a few months since destroyed by fire, having been rebuilt and furnished with Goddon, Rice & Co's BEST Fourdrinier Machinery, is again in successful operation, and turning out a very *superior* article of NEWS, PRINTING, AND WRAPPING PAPER. All orders will receive our best attention.

Dr. C. B. Johnson, having, by mutual consent, disposed of his interest to one of the partners, the style of the firm will be as heretofore.

JAMES F. JORDAN & CO.

November 18, 1851. 6—

Negroes for Sale!

ON Thursday, the 1st day of January next, I shall proceed to sell for cash, to the highest bidder, at John M. Ferrels' Store, Wake County, N. C., 18 miles North West of Raleigh, the following property: one negro man, one old woman, two girls, two small boys, and one woman and two small children.

CALVIN J. ROGERS,
Adm. with Will annexed,
of Dennis Grady, dec'd.

Nov. 24, 1851. 10—

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tf.

KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.

On the 18th, Kossuth returned from Manchester to Birmingham, where he met the immense concourse of people who had gathered to greet him, at the large Musical Hall. A great number of addresses were presented which he briefly acknowledged. A banquet succeeded at which Mr. Scholefield, M. P., gave a toast, the health of the illustrious Hungarian. The applause that followed, rendered it impossible, for a long time, for any thing to be heard. When silence had been restored, Kossuth spoke. We have made copious extracts below from this Speech.

M. Kossuth said: Three years ago yonder house of Austria, which had chiefly me to thank for not having been swept away by the revolution of Vienna, in March, 1848, having in return answered by the most foul, most sacrilegious conspiracy against the chartered rights, freedom, and national existence of my native land, it became my share, being then member of the Ministry, with undisguised truth to lay before the Parliament of Hungary the immense danger of our bleeding fatherland. [Hear, hear.] Having made the sketch, which, however dreadful, could be but a feeble shadow of the horrible reality, I proceeded to explain the terrible alternative which our fearful destiny left to us after the failure of all our attempts to avert the evil—to present the neck of the nation to the deadly stroke aimed at its very life, or to bear up against the horrors of fate, and manfully to fight the battle of legitimate defense. Scarcely had I spoken the words; scarcely had I added that the defense would require 200,000 men and 8,000,000 florins, when the spirit of freedom moved through the hall, and nearly 400 representatives rose as one man, and lifting their right arms towards God, solemnly swore, "We grant it; freedom or death!" [Cheers.] There they stood with uplifted arms, in calm and silent majesty, awaiting what further words might fall from my lips. And for myself, surely it was my duty to speak; but the grandeur of the moment and the rushing waves of sentiment benumbed my tongue. A burning tear fell from my eye, a sigh of adoration to the Almighty God fluttered on my lips, and bowing low before the majesty of my people, as I bow now before you, gentlemen, [hear, hear,] I left the tribune silently, speechless, mute. [M. Kossuth paused a moment, apparently somewhat moved.] Pardon me my emotion, gentlemen, [hear, hear,] the shadows of our martyrs, whose names I see here, pass before my eyes, and I hear the millions of my nation once more shout out, "Freedom or death!" [Hear, hear.] As I was then, so am I now. [Hear, hear.]

I would thank you gentlemen for the generous sympathy with which you honored, in my undeserving person, the oppressed, the bleeding, but still not broken, Hungary. [Hear, hear.] I would thank you for the ray of hope which your sympathy casts on the night of our fate. I would thank you, warmly as I feel, and as becomes the dignity of your glorious land. But the words fail me, not only from want of knowledge of your language, but chiefly because my sentiments are deep and fervent and true. [Hear, hear.] The tongue of man is powerful enough to render the ideas which the human intellect conceives, but in the realm of true and deep sentiment, it is but a weak interpreter. [Hear, hear.] These are inexpressible, like the endless glory of the Omnipotent. [Hear, hear.] But, could I dare to say something about my humble self without becoming presumptuous, I would beg leave to state that it is not only from today, but even from my early youth, I have been spiritually connected with Britannia. I was yet young, sir, under rigorous circumstances, almost anti-didactically preparing my soul for the duty which is a common one to us all,—to be useful, as far as possible, to fatherland and to humanity. The great things that have since occurred I could not then anticipate. I could not anticipate that it was I who would have by my sufferings to break a way to the freedom of thought in my native land; that it was I who, by applying to several special objects that idea of association which has produced so many wonders in this glorious country, should have impressed a direction on my nation's life capable of leading it out of the indifference of despondency to the cheerfulness of activity, and by activity to self-confidence; (hear) that the liberation of my people from those hereditary burdens that have weighed them down for 500 years—that the political emancipation which transformed the close hall of privileges into an open temple of common liberty—that the sanction of the great principle of equality in duties and rights, should once melt together with the memory of my humble name, (hear, hear,) or that it should be my lot to reconcile the stubbornness of past ages with present necessities and the exigencies of modern times. (Hear, hear.) I could not anticipate that it was I who should at one time of my life be the shield of protection to the head of the proud house of Hapsburg in his own imperial residence, and that, seeing this service returned by a war of extermination to my native land, it should be my destiny to lead on Hungary in such a gigantic struggle for independence—that struggle which but for a moment (with unshaken trust in the justice of God, I swear for a moment only) even the combined powers of the despots of two large empires were unable to overcome but by getting for an ally a traitor in our own ranks—[hear, hear,]—that it should be my destiny to lead on Hungary in such a contest, in spite of its momentary misfortunes, will still prove the deathblow of the bondage of feudality, the turning point in the future of at least one half of the European continent (hear, hear,) a cry of alarm to all nations to unite in the cause of freedom against the union of absolutism, and to raise my nation out of the narrowed proportions of a provincial vegetation to such a rank as would make her an element indispensable to the triumph of civilization and liberty, (hear, hear;) and at last, that I, the insignificant son of modest Hungary, should be honored with so much notice from this glorious land, such as since Hungary was a nation, no Hungarian, or perhaps any other stranger, was ever honored with. [Cheers.]

These and many similar things could never have entered into my early dreams. [Cheers.] The sphere of activity which was then open to me was narrow as my faculties and modest as my condition. Ambition never troubled the peace of my mind. I knew that it is not given to man to choose his position in the world, but I knew it is given to him honestly to fill the place which Providence has assigned to him. So I rested contented with the idea that the Great Architect above knows best what use to make of the meanest nail, and endeavored to prepare myself to become a feeble instrument in the hands of Providence. [Hear, hear.] In this my endeavor a teacher I had—the book of life—history. The great example of the classical past warmed the susceptible young heart to noble aims and instincts, but the thirst of scrutiny pushed on the mind to look around for some other master than the ruins of vanished greatness, those monuments of the fragility of human things. I looked around, not for ruins, but for life, and to teach my nation how to live; [hear, hear,] and my regards subside, with admiration, on the Anglo-Saxon race—this living wonder of both hemispheres—glorious Albion. [Hear.] Hither my attention was drawn by the striking resemblance and coincidence of institutions which the observer cannot fail to mark in the history of the past; by the fact that the propensity to centralise every power and to govern the people like an imbecile, even in his domestic concerns, has not yet extirpated the germ of municipal public life, without which I believe no practical freedom to be; and for the loss of it all Ministerial responsibilities, all Parliamentary omnipotences, I take but for a pitiful equivalent.

* * * * * * *

M. Kossuth then proceeded to make some remarks with respect to Birmingham in particular, noticing its public buildings as raised without external assistance, and furnishing proofs of its lofty public spirit, self-confidence, and perseverance, and observing that in no place did he more confidently hope to see the sympathy which he met have a practical result. Industry was a chief element of greatness, welfare, power and might. Industry gave practical value to science. Industry was the most efficient locomotive of progress. But industry became a pedestal to the public order of a country, and a lasting source of public and private welfare, when it was not only largely diffused, but also connected with the independent condition of the manufacturers, which independence, securing a substantial position to those who work, could not fail to impart to the manufacturing men that self-esteem, that noble pride, and that sense of proper dignity which was the mark of a free man, and the richest source of private and public virtue. [Hear, hear.] In the middle ages, the cities were the last stronghold of liberty when all around was feudal bondage. The cities of old were almost nothing else than corporate bodies of manufacturers, independent in their position, working at the fire of their own domestic hearths, working with themselves—men whom we might characterize as "small masters." So industry became the last stronghold of political freedom, and it was precisely the means of personal independence. [Hear, hear.] The development of science led to large, mighty, industrious establishments, where the secret powers of nature are made subservient to the creative power of industry; and these mighty establishments are as beneficial to a nation where a large population looks for employment as they are glorious in the history of the development of man's faculties; [hear,] but requiring large capital, therefore more subjected to the fluctuation of commerce, exposed to great losses as well as to great gains, and having more a personal character, whereas industry largely diffused and founded on the substantial independent situation of those who worked had more a public and political character, and constituted a lasting public element in the condition of a country. This was the happy condition of Brimiugham, the seat of industry and centre and heart of a large manufacturing district. He saw with admiration the Crystal Palace where humanity met; it was in a wonder of Birmingham energy and industry where this meeting of humanity was held. [Cheers.] It was Birmingham which preceded, by its local exposition, the idea of the World's Exposition. [Cheers.] It was Birmingham, which, by the genius of Elkington, gave us the electrotype. [Hear, hear.] Here was the workshop of Watt, whose engines blotted the word "difficulty" out of the Dictionary. [Hear, hear.] But what was most to be admired was, that even steam had been made subservient to the peculiar domestic character of their largely diffused industry, so as to be almost an article of domestic use. [Hear, hear.] This character of their industry made Birmingham the seat of that spirit of independence and freedom which made their glory and his hope. [Cheers.] The freedom of such a nation, as united in policy with its younger brother over the Atlantic, could not fail to be the pulsation of mankind, and that part of the world where such a pyramid of civilization stood could not be doomed to be the prey of Russian or Austrian despots. [Hear.] They would remember Paulus Æmilius, whose triumph by a whim of fate was placed between the tombs of his two sons, and his quite Roman words—*Cladem domus meæ vestra felicitas consolatur.* Could any thing console a Magyar for the misfortune of his fatherland, here was the place where he (M. Kossuth) would repeat that Roman's words.

But even there he felt to be a homeless exile, and all he saw and all that spoke to his heart carried back his memory to his down-trodden native land. [Hear, hear.] The root of his life was not in himself; his individuality was absorbed in the thought, freedom, people, fatherland! What was the key of the boundless confidence which his people bore to him? They took him for the incarnation of their sentiments, wishes, affections, hopes. [Hear, hear.] Was it not, then, natural that the sufferings of his nation should be embodied in him? Yes, he bore the woe of millions of Magyars in his breast. [Hear. hear.] The people—that mighty pyramid of mankind—the people was everywhere honorable, noble, and good. [Hear, hear.] Even in view of the greatness of the English nation, he must be allowed to proclaim that he felt proud to be a Magyar. [Hear, hear.] Their enemies said they were all an insignificant party, fanaticised by himself. They stirred up to the fury of civil war the Croat, Serb, Slovack, Wallach; the house of Hapsburg brought its power to bear, but still it would not do; the proud dynasty had to stoop at the feet of the Czar for his legions, and still Hungary would have been a match for him but for the diplomacy which contrived to introduce treason. (Hear, hear.) Still, it was not a mere party, and it might be judged then how it would be when all these Croats, Wallachians, Serbs, Slovacks, should range under one banner of freedom and right. [Hear, hear.] And assuredly they would. [Hear, hear.] Humanity with its child's faith might be deluded for a while, but the blindfold soon fell from the eyes. [Hear, hear.] So then the scorned "party" turned out to be a nation. [Hear.] But it was said it was he (M. Kossuth) who inspired it. No, it was not he who inspired the Hungarian people; it was the Hungarian people who inspired him. [Hear, hear.] Whatever he thought and felt was but a feeble pulsation which in the breast of his people beat. (Hear, hear.) The glory of battles were ascribed to the leaders in history, and theirs were the laurels of immortality; they knew they would forever live on the lips of their people. Very different the light spread on the image of those thousands of the people's sons who knew that where they fell they would lie, their names unhonored and unsung, and who still, animated by the love of freedom and fatherland, went on calmly against the batteries whose cross-fires vomited death and destruction on them, they who fell falling with the shout, "HURRAH FOR HUNGARY!" (Hear, hear.) And so they died by thousands, the unnamed demigods. (A burst of cheering.) Such was the people of Hungary. (Renewed cheers.) He who knew all this—who knew what sort of curse was mixed in the prayer of the Magyar, who knew what spirit was burning in the breast of the old man and the little child, the strong man and the tender wife—he would surely bow with respect before such a people, and acknowledge that it wanted not to be inspired by whomever, but rather that it was fit to be an everlasting source of inspiration in itself. (Hear.) To him the only merit was that the people of Hungary found in him the personification of its sentiments. (Hear.) He would hope, therefore, that in giving him their sympathy they were willing to give that sympathy to his brave native land. (Hear.)

But what could be the meaning of this sympathy? Was it only a funeral feast offered to the memory of the noble dead? God forbid; the people of England was the people of life—its sympathy belonged to the living, not to the dead. The hurrah which greeted him on these shores, the warm cheering of hundreds of thousands in the streets, he took for the trumpet sound in the approaching triumph of freedom, justice and popular rights. (Cheers.) To be sure, deep was the sorrow which weighed upon him; it was the concentrated woe of millions; but it was the sorrow, not of despondency, which knew only to hopelessly complain, but one which enlarged the horizon of hope and perseverance, getting, like the Antæus of the fable, new strength from every fall. (Hear, hear.) Let the meeting, then, allow him to assure them that the people of Hungary had a future, (hear, hear,) and to state confidently that the people of England had not spent its sympathy upon a corpse. (Hear, hear.) But they might well ask the motives of this hope. He would answer that the first basis of his hope was the Almighty himself—the God of justice, who could not grant a lasting victory to wickedness. (Hear, hear.) History had recorded, to be sure, the downfall of mighty empires, compared with which Hungary could scarcely claim a name, but that downfall was precisely the revelation of the eternal justice of God. They fell by their own crimes—nations that died by suicide. But that was not the case of Hungary; it was not the sacrifice of its own crimes. (Cheers.)

An ambitious woman had in the Palace of Vienna a dream to raise the seat of power of a child upon the ruins of liberty; well, she knew that God would not be with her; but she knew the Czar would be with her (Hear); and what did they care for God if they had the Czar with them (Hear)—the Czar who boasted that he had the mission from God to put his foot upon mankind's neck? Arrogant mortal! (Hear. hear.) No, by such a reason a nation might suffer, but not die; the God of justice could not admit this. (Hear.) And could we not already his judgment mark? They said, "Down with Hungary, that the Hapsburgs may rule if they please;" and already, in the first act of their sacrilegious plot, they were forced to medicate the help of him whose aid gave them bondage instead of the coveted might. [Hear, hear.] They longed to be the sun, and to have nations for moons to turn around them in obedience, and they themselves become the obedient moon of a frail mortal. [A laugh.] Let them rely on their Czar! His hour also would come. (Hear, hear.) The millions of Russia could not be doomed to be nothing more than the blind instruments of a single mortal's despotic whims. (Hear, hear.) Humanity had a nobler destiny than to be footstool to some families. The destiny of mankind was freedom, and the sun of freedom, he confidently hoped, would also over Russsia rise, and in the choir in which Europe's liberated nations would raise the song of thanksgiving to God, not even the Russians would fail. (Hear, hear.) So let the house of Hapsburg trust to his Czar; his (M. Kossuth's) people to himself—they trusted to God. (Hear.)

The second anchor of his hope was his untottering faith in the destiny of humanity, The realization of this destiny could have no other basis than the people itself. However arrogant might therefore be those potentates who, unlike to the gracious Queen of these isles, took themselves for the aim and the people but for a mere tool, he had the firm conviction that every State's organization was perverted, perverse, and doomed to be turned up, where single individuals or single classes had the pretensions to constitute the broad basis of the society. Mankind had but one single aim; it was—mankind itself; and that aim had but a single instrument—mankind again. They were rebels against God who believed the great pyramid but for the purpose to exist that they might proudly stand upon its top, to look down haughtily from the height. One shivering only, and they were turned down to the dust; there let them lie! (Cheers.) Truly, throwing one un-preoccupied regard on Europe—remembering too how great and petty tyrants had paid their people for having been merciful when they might have been but just (hear, hear,) how those tyrants had nothing forgotten and nothing learned, how nations had by common suffering learnt their fate to be bound one with another in perfect solidarity, it was impossible not to feel that we were on the eve of days when the greatest court would be held that the world had ever seen. (Cheers.)

The third anchor of his hope was the history of his nation. His country had seen already many a storm, and still the Magyar was alive. [Hear.] There was a time when half of Hungary was under the Turkish dominion, and the other half was ruled by the Bastas of the Caratas. The horrors of Arad were not the first bloody leaf in the history of the house of Hapsburg; and still the Hungarian was alive. [Hear.] The house of Hapsburg had during three centuries exhausted against the Hungarians open force as well as craft; he had fomented ther discord, poisoned their habits, and undermined their national character, robbed them of their rights. The nation had not perished. [Hear, hear.] Even three years ago, with the feeble offspring of mightier times, the Hungarians stood desiring nothing but peace, not suspecting treachery and Royal perjury; and so they were attacked—attacked, secluded from the world, forsaken by the world, without friends, money, or army, or anything required to defend a country; and still they beat back the unjust assailant,—beat him down, that he flew to the foot of the Czar mendicating his assistance to the impious design, and obtaining it, but having to pay for it all future honor, and independence, and dignity. [Hear hear.] Who could think that his nation had not a future yet. [Cheers,] while the house of Austria, by the means it made use of for its victories, and the use it made of them, was doomed to certain destruction? Austria by her victory proved she had no internal basis to rest upon. Hungary, by her fall, proved she was necessary to European security. The House of Austria must slide inevitably down that fatal bank described by Milton's master hand, while the nations which had been incited against Hungary would learn that her servitude was their oppression. The Lombard, whom Austria now with iron glove dares but to touch, and Venetian, who can but weep tears of blood as he goes over the Rialto—can any think that these bleeding nations can be melted together by the alchymists of Vienna in the crucible of crushed humanity? [Cheers.] There had been a Joseph II. to make the trial, and he offered liberty of conscience and emancipation from slavery; but what had Francis Joseph, the blood-stained child, to offer? Oppression at home, shame and disgrace abroad; millions of debt, approaching bankruptcy; monopoly, consumption taxes—well might they be called so—and all the glorious invention of Austria to drain the life-blood of the people; and when their murmurs rose even to the Imperial palace, what answer did they receive?—In the words of one of the Viennese politicians, they were told that Austria "did not expect the Magyars to be contented—all they wanted was that they should pay." Yes. The House of Austria would not be loved, but would have pay. Well, Hungary would pay them all it owed. [Cheers and laughter.] There were some nations whose condition, however painful on the whole, still promised some duration of empire, because there were some classes of the people whose interests were not hurt, but in Hungary, at the present moment, except some 100 foreign functionaries, there was not one man, still less any class of men, whose interests were not hurt—conscience, religion, honor, morality, freedom—they were wounded in all which they held sacred and dear, and were injured besides in their material interest, and every class, agriculturist and trader, farmer and landowner, soldier, tradesman, men of every calling and every profession, all, from the noble down to the poorest Wallach—there was not one whom the honest Austrian Government had not forced to desire a change, however terrible. They must not forget one thing. The people were merciful and generous. They could forgive many faults in those who ruled them so long as they had faith in them; but when that was broken there was no power to unite again the broken tie. That was the case in Hungary; the perjury of the house of Hapsburg had plucked out that feeling entirely, and the people believed justice impossible under their rule—they were told the house of Hapsburg would have money and not love. [Cheers.]

In Hungary, then, after what it has experienced, no monarchical combinations can be possible again. Had Austria been just in 1848 towards the great German nations, it would have had a future; but they deceived every state and every nation, and rendered themselves entirely odious to all. The house of Hapsburg had lost all—history, affection, empire. There was one thing still left to it: the belief that it was necessary to Europe to keep the balance of power against Russian preponderance; but the idea was a false one, because Europe never could be safe in a family but only in a nation. [Cheers.] It now, however, was become the mere vanguard of Russian preponderance, and its existence was not only necessary, but was dangerous to Europe, [cheers] because it had destroyed the system of equilibrium. What was Austria?—the loans, bayonets, the Czar—that was all! [Cheers.] Its armies were composed of men who hated it; and, as to the Czar, he hoped that the time was come when the Anglo-Saxon race would not longer permit him to rule an empire from the Danube to the Rhine. But there was still another hope he had for Hungary. It was not only the sympathy of every oppressed natioa, but of every free nation, to which he looked. It was the sympathy of the Anglo-Saxon race, called to be the friends of oppressed humanity, which from the New World sent him a vessel of war to take him from the land of his captivity, while its elder brother in the Old raised its voice to break his chains, and had honored him with a reception almost unparalleled in history, when the blood-stained Hapsburg, raging like a furious child, nailed his name on the gallows, by the hands of the common hangman. [Cheers.] He felt not offended at that; his honor was not dependent on Austrian folly. There might be some honor and glory in the idea of his being hated and feared by despots, and he vowed he would do all he could to merit their hatred. [Loud cheers.] Why had he been so received? Because he represented a principle which the English race honored—the Austrians had nailed it on the gallows. That was a defiance and challenge of an arrogant tyrant to the opinion of the civilized world. It was a defiance to their generous sympathy for the fate of his country and for her honor. He felt he could not be contradicted when he said it would be almost an offence to the people of England if he thought this sympathy might be but the passing emotion of noble hearts. [Cheers.] He felt their sympathy was no idle thing. Let it once be bestowed, and it must have some practical result.—That firmness of character, that untiring perseverance in every noble end, was the true key to the greatness of their character. Whether the word revolution was disgraceful or not, he denied Hungary had made a revolution at all. It was not the fear of having a revolutionary epithet applied to him that he said so. He was a man who was for freedom, justice, and right; and little he cared by what name he was called. Their Sidneys and Hampdens were also called revolutionists, and so might God bless him if ever he asked a better lot than theirs. [Cheers.] When any other means of obtaining redress had been used by an oppressed people, and had failed, they had a right to make a revolution; [Loud cheers] and he would say that his people had done more than exhaust every means in their power to procure justice from Austria. England must acknowledge that principle, for her freedom was derived from the practical success of its truth. [Cheers.] All the late things which had been said about his being a Democrat—about his despotic government in Turkey—about the terrorism they had exercised, and all such terms, in which vile oppression excelled, must be put in the same scale. M. Kossuth then proceeded.

Though the rule of the house of Austria for three centuries was nothing but a series of perjuries, yet we conserved some shadow of constitutional liberty. We enjoyed no liberty of the press—that mother as well as chief guarantee of all progress—but still our municipal institutions afforded us a certain degree of self-government, and our country meetings and their publicity conserved to us the power of words. We were persecuted for it until it became almost treason to love our country and "death to defend," but still we spoke. The people, though excluded from any share in these Constitutional rights, and still seeing men struggling manfully for them and the rights of humanity, even the people was generous enough patiently to endure and confidently to wait, and so the Hungarian soil was not the soil of conspiracy. My nation has still neither the will nor the occasion to share in the movement of those new doctrines which disturb the sleep of the mighty of the earth. We have struggled fairly and openly by means of truth and justice for social and political freedom of the people—as you have struggled for all those mighty reforms which serve to preserve your country from all dreadful concussions, which never fail to arrive whenever progress and reform have no fair course. We carried our reforms peaceably, availing ourselves of the opportunity which God gave us, not which we made. We knew how to be just to the people without regarding what tongue they spoke, or in what church they prayed, but the Hungarian people becoming masters of their fate, were moderate enough to reserve their faith to time, contented with gradual progress. There was nothing done by violent commotion—no equitable interest trodden down; even those who, though unjust in their origin, were interlaced with the private fortune of a whole class. The people of Hungary were rather inclined to undergo many sacrifices rather than punish the sins of former ages in the present generation, or crimes of some few by the sufferings of whole classes. There was with us no trace of anarchy, when in the midst of our wars, and in every part of Hungary which our victories brought back under our rule, there was more order and security of person and property than the house of Austria—"order-making" Austria—can boast even now. And this was not my merit, but the people's. The greatest part of our army was composed of volunteers. The stock of my financial operations was made out of free-offerings. Our cannons were cast out of bells, which the people offered in an embarrassing quantity. We defended ourselves and attacked nobody. Secret designs were far from the straight spirit of my land. Austria and Russia took the neighboring Turkish provinces for a basis of operations against us. Whole armies of theirs have we thrown over those frontiers. We had but to follow, and we might have a right to do so, and the theatre of war would have been changed—yes, brought home to Russia itself. And yet we stopped; we respected the international rights, though towards ourselves nobody respected them. Austria, concentrating all her disposable forces against us, Gallicia was entirely denuded. Had I but a feeble force to throw in, the flame of revolution, as Johannes Miller has styled it, might have blown up amid that heroic unhappy nation—the noble sacrifice to the morality of kings, which looks so fervently, and with so much right, for the day of retribution, and the flame of that revolution might have spread over Russia itself; but I took it for a crime to play with the blood of nations. [Cheers.] I refrained the sympathy of my heart, and I scrupulously avoided to afford the slightest pretexts to the ambitious views of the Autocrat of the North. Vain effort to count on morality in those quarters! They knew full well the heroic Polanders desired to flock in thousands of thousands to join us, but I did not wish it. I told them we had now more men than arms, and there were only 4,000 who fought with us, but still he styled the Hungarian struggle a Polish conspiracy, and charged us of plotting against the security of his empire. Well, he raged at the idea that it was a Polish hero now lying in his cold grave in far Aleppo, who beat down his bands in Transylvania. He wanted a pretence to set his impious foot on Europe's neck; and not finding a pretence, he took it.

* * * * * * * *

The short moral of my long story is thus stated—there it is. The Russian intervention in Hungary has put the foot of the Czar on Europe's neck. So long as Hungary, so long as Italy, do not become free, that foot will rest on Europe's neck. Yea, it will step from the neck upon the head. [Cheers.] So long there will be in Europe neither peace nor tranquility, but a great boiling up volcano, and Europe will be a great barrack and a great blood-field. [Cheers.] The cause of Hungary is the cause of civil and religious liberty. [Loud cheers.] I say liberty in no spirit of exclusive sectarianism, but I mean liberty to every religious conviction. I being, as you know, a Protestant [cheers] not only by birth, but by conviction, declare I would struggle in my country with equal enthusiasm for the liberty, equality, and autonomy of Catholics, and of every other religion alike. But my principle is *that the Church shall not meddle with politics* [cheers] *and that Government shall not meddle with religion.* [Loud cheers.] [M. Kossuth here explained that his remarks at Birmingham were applied, not to the religion of Roman Catholics, but to the Papal Government, and stated his views with regard to church property in Hungary, which, he said, he was prepared to leave to the church without any confiscation.] In continuation, he proceeded to show what were the resources for the future. First, she had no debt, for they were not to share the debts of the house of Austria. They had carried on the war by paper money, it was true, but the Austrians burned the greater part of it, and so they were quite clear of that debt. [Great cheers and laughter.] Secondly, independent and free Hungary would be rich in resources. With security to person and property they could not want to keep up large armies, more especially as their municipal institutions insured them cheap Government. [Cheers.] In their salt mines they had a produce of £1,000,000 sterling alone, and large national estates besides, which properly worked might be rendered available for the people. In conclusion, he called on them to give their regard to the foreign affairs of their country, and to watch secret diplomacy, and requested them humbly to remember the cause of Hungary was connected with European liberty. It was his humble prayer that the public opinion, which he had not raised, but to which he had given an opportunity of expression and manifestation, would not be allowed to die away uselessly. There, where the Reform Bill was carried—where the political unions began—where the Freehold Land Society originated—he asked the people of Birmingham, who had protected their liberties against a Charles, and rose in arms against Prince Rupert, to remember the cause of Hungary. Let the people of England once lend its mind to any thing, and it would carry it. Sir (continued M. Kossuth) I rely on it confidently. I rely on it in the name of all who suffer oppression and long for freedom, like my own people and myself—all they are my brethren, whatever tongue they speak, whatever country they call their own, members of the great family of mankind, the tie of blood is strengthened between us by common sufferings. To be sure I have not the pretension to play the part of Anacharsis Klootz before the Convention of France.—Humble as I am, still I am no Anacharsis Klootz, but my sufferings and the nameless woes of my native land, as well as the generous reception I enjoy, may perhaps entitle me to entreat you, gentlemen, to take the feeble words I raise to you out of the bottom of my own desolation for the cry of oppressed humanity, crying out to you by every stammering tongue, "People of England, do not forget in thy happiness our sufferings. Mind, in thy freedom, those who are oppressed; mind, in thy proud security, the indignities we endure. Remember that with every down-beaten nation one rampart of liberty falls. Remember the fickleness of human fate. Remember that those wounds out of which one nation bleeds are so many wounds inflicted on that principle of liberty which makes thy glory and thy happiness. Remember, there is a common tie which binds the destiny of humanity. Be thanked for the tear of compassion thou givest to our mournful past, but have something more than a tear, have in our future a brother's hand to give us." [The close of the speech was vociferously applauded, the whole company, ladies and all, standing up and cheering for several minutes. M. Kossuth spoke two hours and a quarter.]

[For the Standard.]

RETROSPECTION.

It is sweet to look back from the future before us,
The moment unheeded that hurries us on,
And recall, while the evening is mantling o'er us,
The friends who enlivened the days that are gone.

To recall with each scene to their presence devoted,
Some account of kindness or pleasantry passed,
To recall with a pensive emotion unnoted,
The features of each as they seemed to us last.

Then many now absent were gathered around us,
Encompassing every wish that we knew;
And conscious of only the pleasure that bound us,
The moments like swallows, disportively flew.

Where now are the spirits who long ago wandered
Far—far from their own native country and clime?
May be, heedless of fortune, their morning is squandered,
And they are now battling with sorrow and time.

Or perchance, o'erwearied in a fruitless endeavor
To redeem what Adversity teaches to prize,
They have helplessly sunk in that slumber forever,
Which never yet broke with the light of the skies.

Let us hope it is better; that through life and its changes
Their pathway has often been fragment with flowers;
That the gloom o'erhead where the wanderer ranges,
May soon be dispelled in inspiriting showers.

X.

Onslow County, N. C.

J. CREECH.

A FEW more weeks for bargains, as I am determined to close out my stock of GOODS at private sale without much regard to the cost, and the cost is very low, which you will find by pricing them. No pains will be spared in selling every one who may favor me with a call, much less than ever before offered in this Market, because the GOODS will be sold at some price or other, which I want you to bear in mind. You will find in this Store a good assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, nearly all purchased this fall in New York, of the latest importations. Also, a large stock of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols, Hard-ware and Cutlery, and almost every article ever kept in Dry Good Stores.

A few Casks of fine French Brandy and Muscat Wine, and also a large lot of Rectified Whiskey. I am able to fill any size order that may be wanted, from 1 to 500 barrels, lower than the market price. Call and see for yourselves. J. CREECH.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1851. 9—

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 19th Term of this School will commence on the 7th of January, 1852, and continue five months.

For a circular containing full particulars, as to terms apply to the Subscriber,

ALDERT SMEDES, *Rector.*

November 18th, 1851. 6—ta$2.

THE STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States; "They must be Preserved."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1851.

RALEIGH:

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We are indebted to the Postmaster in this City for a copy of the President's Message, which was put in to the two Houses on Tuesday last at 12 o'clock.

This document would make fourteen columns in our paper, and it is, therefore, out of our power to publish it at length. We shall, however, present to our readers the substance of it, reserving such comments upon it as we may desire to make, for some future issue.

The Message opens with the usual congratulations upon the prosperity of the country; and the President then takes up the Cuban expedition, gives his account of it, and states, that although those who engaged in this expedition forfeited all claim to the protection of their country, yet he has interposed with the Spanish government in their behalf, and will spare no proper exertions to procure their release. He mentions the execution of Crittenden and his men on the 16th of August, speaks of their fate as a melancholy one, but says nothing of the mutilation of their bodies or of the barbarous manner in which they were treated before or after death. Speaking of the duties of this government in relation to foreign countries, and of the action of France and England in regard to Cuba, the President says:

"Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of Government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

The governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent by force, if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent. The copy of a memorandum of a conversation on this subject between the Charge de'affaires of her Britannic Majesty and the Acting Secretary of State, and of a subsequent note of the former to the Department of State, are herewith submitted, together with a note of the Acting Secretary of State to the Minister of the French republic, and the reply of the latter, on the same subject. This paper will acquaint you with the grounds of this interposition of the two leading commercial powers of Europe, and with the apprehensions which this government could not fail to entertain, that such interposition, if carried into effect, might lead to abuses in derogation of the maritime rights of the United States. These rights are founded on a firm, secure, and well defined basis; they stand upon the ground of National Independence and public law, and will be maintained in all their full and just extent.

The principle which this goverment has heretofore solemply announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of the individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation over American vessels on the coast of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto. It will be seen by the last communication from the British Charge d'Affairs to the Department of State, that he is authorized to assure the Secretary of State that every care will be taken that, in executing the preventive measures against the expeditions, which the United States Government itself has denounced as not being entitled to the protection of any government, no interference shall take place with the lawful commerce of any nation.

In addition to the correspondence on this subject, herewith submitted, official information has been received at the Department of State, of assurances by the French government that, in the orders given to the French naval forces they were expressly instructed, in any operations they might engage in, to respect the flag of the United States wherever it might appear, and to commit no act of hostility upon any vessel or armament under its protection."

The President next alludes in becoming terms to the outrage upon the Spanish Consul by the mob in New Orleans, and suggests additional legislation for the protection or punishment of foreign Consuls. He next alludes to the subject of reciprocal trade between this country and Canada, and then to the fixing, at the request of Great Britain, the true boundary line between Oregon and the British possessions. He makes the following allusion to the Turkish Government and Louis Kossuth:

"The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th February last, a despatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish Government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the 3d of March last, both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish Government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on the United States' steam frigate Mississippi, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the Mississippi at Gibraltar, for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected at New York. By communications to the Department of State, he has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Gov. Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated."

The President then expresses the hope that the differences pending between the French Government and that of the Sandwich Islands, may be peaceably and durably adjusted; and speaks of the importance to this country of the independence of those Islands. He next refers to Mexico, and to his proclamation against fitting out expeditions in this country to take part in the commotions of that country. He alludes to the contemplated route between the two oceans, across the isthmus of Tehuantepec; and says the active prosecution of the enterprise only awaits the sanction of the Government of Mexico. He is happy to announce that an inter-oceanic communication from the mouth of the St. John to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers and merchandize have actually gone over it; and when the canal shall have been completed, he says the means of communication will be still further improved. He says a considerable part of the Railroad across the isthmus of Panama has been completed, and that the mail and passengers will in future be carried on it.

The President thus speaks of the finances and resources of the Government, and of the present Tariff:

"By reference to the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to $52,312,979 87; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of $58,917,524 36.

The total expenditures for the same period were $48,005,878 68.

The total imports for the year ending 30th June, 1851, were		$215,725,995
Of which were in specie		4,967,901
The exports of the same period were		$217,517,130
Of which there were of domestic products	$178,546,555	
Foreign goods re-exported	9,738,695	
Specie	29,231,880	
		$217,517,130

Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to $7,501,456 56; which, however, includes the sum of $3,242,400 paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of $2,591,213 45, being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the act of 9th September, 1850, was $62,560,395 26.

The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at $51,800,000, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury, on the 30th June next, will give, as the probable available means for that year, the sum of $63,258,743 09.

It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at $42,892,299 19, of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, or other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new Territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of $33,343,198 08; and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those Territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of $9,549,101 11.

If the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the expenditures required for these Territories shall be met by corresponding action on the part of Congress, and appropriations made in accordance therewith, there will be an estimated unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th June, 1853, of $20,366,443 90, wherewith to meet that portion of the public debt due on the first July following, amounting to $6,237,931 35, as well as any appropriations which may be made beyond the estimates.

In thus referring to the estimated expenditures on account of our newly-acquired Territories, I may express the hope that Congress will concur with me in the desire that a liberal course of policy may be pursued towards them, and that every obligation, express or implied, entered into in consequence of their acquisition, shall be fulfilled by the most liberal appropriations for that purpose.

The value of our domestic exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of $43,646,322. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future prosperity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

The value of our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from $68,701,921, in 1847, to $26,051,373 in 1850, and to $21,948,653 in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

The aggregate value of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibits a decrease amounting to $460,917, which with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of $1,156,751.

The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestibly that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by the full crops and comparative abundance of food.

It will be seen, by recurring to the commercial statistics for the past year, that the value of our domestic exports has been increased in the single item of raw cotton by $40,000,000 over the value of that exported for the year preceding. This is not due to any increased general demand for that article, but to the short crop of the preceding year, which created an increased demand and an augmented price for the crop of last year. Should the cotton crop now going forward to market be only equal in quantity to that of the year preceding, and be sold at the present prices, then there would be a falling off in the value of our exports for the present fiscal year of $40,000,000, compared with the amount exported for the year ending 30th June, 1851.

The production of Gold in California for the past year seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading, as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

The exports of specie to liquidate our foreign debt during the past fiscal year have been $24,263,979 over the amount of specie imported. The exports of specie during the first quarter of the present fiscal year have been $14,651,827. Should specie continue to be exported at this rate for the remaining three quarters of this year, it will drain from our metallic currency during the year ending 30th June, 1852, the enormous sum of $58,607,308.

In the present prosperous condition of the national finances, it will become the duty of Congress to consider the best mode of paying off the public debt. If the present and anticipated surplus in the Treasury should not be absorbed by appropriations of an extraordinary character, this surplus should be employed in such way, and under such restrictions, as Congress may enact, in extinguishing the outstanding debt of the nation."

He recommends a change of the Tariff, and the substitution of specific for *ad valorem* duties.

The President alludes to the mineral lands of California as follows:

"The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation, and to advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconveniences that now exist, for a short period, than, by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the future control of Congress."

He recommends the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau—says the returns of the Census will soon be fully in, and that no time will be lost in apportioning the members of Congress—takes ground for River and Harber improvements, and then passes to the Navy and Army. The estimates for the support of the Navy the ensuing fiscal year, he puts down at $5,856,472 19—the estimates for the current year being a little more than this sum. The expenditures for the War Department for the year ending 30th June last, were $9,060,168 58; and he estimates a reduction of about one million of dollars for the year 1853. Of the Post office Department he says:

"The report of the Postmaster General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his Department.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length of mail routes within the United States was 196,290 miles; the annual transportation thereon 53,272,252 miles; and the annual cost of such transportation $3,421,754.

The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles; and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is $1,472,187, of which $448,937 is paid by the Post Office Department, and $1,023,250 is paid through the Navy Department.

The annual transportation *within* the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported and embraced in the tabular statements of the Department) exceeds that of the preceding year 6,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of $547,110.

The whole number of post offices in the United States, on the 30th day of June last, was 19,796. There were 1,698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued, during the year.

The gross revenues of the Department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the Departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to, the British post office, amounted to $6,727,866 78.

The expenditures for the same period (excluding $20,598 49, paid under an award of the Auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service in the Ohio and Missippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to $6,024,566 79; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of $703,299 99.

The receipts for postages during the year (excluding foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to $6,345,747 21, being an increase of $997,610 79, or 18.65 100 per cent. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

The reduction of postage, under the act of March last, did not take effect until the commencement of the present fiscal year. The accounts for the first quarter, under the operation of the reduced rates, will not be settled before January next; and no reliable estimate of the receipts for the present year can yet be made. It is believed, however, that they will fall far short of those of the last year. The surplus of the revenues now on hand is, however, so large that further appropriation from the treasury, in aid of the revenues of the Department, is required for the current fiscal year; but an additional appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1853, will probably be found necessary when the receipts of the first two quarters of the fiscal year are fully ascertained.

In his late annual report the Postmaster General recommended a reduction of postage to rates which he deemed as low as could be prudently adopted, unless Congress was prepared to appropriate from the treasury, for the support of the Department, a sum more than equivalent to the mail services performed by it for the Government.

The recommendations of the Postmaster General, in respect to letter postage, except on letters to and from California and Oregon, were substantially adopted by the last Congress. He now recommends adherence to the present letter rates, advises against a further reduction until justified by the revenue of the Department.

He also recommende that the rates of postage on printed matter be so revised as to render them more simple and more uniform in their operation upon all classes of printed matter. I submit the recommendations of the report to your favorable consideration."

The President recommends that the public statutes of the United States be revised, and printed together.

He makes, in conclusion, the following remarks in relation to the "compromise" and the fugitive-slave law:

"It is deeply to be regretted that in several instances officers of the Government, in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labor, have been openly resisted, and their efforts fustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; and in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavors to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty, in these cases, to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

The Constitution declares, "That no person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the Legislative, the Executive, and Judicial Departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

Congress, however, must, from necessity, first act upon the subject, by prescribing the proceedings necessary to ascertain that the person is a fugitive, and the means to be used for his restoration to the claimant. This was done by an act passed during the first term of President Washington, which was amended by that enacted by the last Congress, and it now remains for the Executive and Judicial Departments to take care that these laws be faithfully executed. This injunction of the Constitution is as peremptory and as binding as any other; it stands exactly on the same foundation as that clause which provides for the return of fugitives from justice, or that which declares that no bill of attainder or *ex post facto* laws shall be passed, or that which provides for an equality of taxation, according to the census, or the clause declaring that all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States, or the important provision that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury. These several articles and clauses of the Constitution, all resting on the same authority, must stand or fall together. Some objections have been urged against the details of the act for the return of fugitives from labor; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see the Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of the acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those acts of Congress were repugnant to that instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this Union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures, which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the Territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced; and I recommended adherence to the Adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides. And this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsion seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interest of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this Compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elasped since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace, which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our Liberty and our Union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations."

THE SPEAKER AND CLERK.

We announced in our last the election of the Hon. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, as Speaker of the House of Representatives; and to-day we give the vote. Mr. Boyd is well qualified for the duties of the distinguished post to which he had been called. He has had much experience as a member of the House, and is thoroughly acquainted with Parliamentary law. He is a gentleman of excellent common sense, and possesses that order of judgment and firmness of character so essential in a presiding officer. He is a Democratic Republican of the best stamp.

We are also highly gratified at the election of Mr. Forney as Clerk of the House. No man has shown himself better entitled to the confidence and esteem of the National Democracy than John W. Forney. His election was due to the noble Republicans of Pennsylvania, as well as to himself, for his unflinching advocacy of the Constitution and the fugitive-slave law, in the midst of the bitterest demonstrations against both. No man contributed more than Forney did, in the late contest in Pennsylvania, in overthrowing that infamous Abolition Whig, Gov. Johnston.

The House has moved off well, so far as the election of its officers is concerned. We have no doubt that the election of these gentlemen to the above named posts will give perfect satisfaction to the Democracy of the whole country.

The Whigs, it seems, had no regular candidate for Speaker. They scattered on Stevens, Stanly, and others. Stanly received several votes from Massachusetts, and only two or three from the slaveholding States. We congratulate him upon his success in securing just *one* of his colleagues from North Carolina, out of six. The *unanimous* vote of Alfred Dockery for Edward Stanly, shows how popular Stanly is among those who know him best. That vote was worthy of Dockery. His "firmness of purpose and great strength of intellect" were never more strikingly displayed. We do not, however, credit the report that Dockery is to be selected by the two Houses to welcome Kossuth. The truth is, he could hardly find time to attend to such a duty as that; South Carolina, and the best plan for bringing fire and sword to bear upon her, will require all his *talents* and attention.

The Editors are still harping on that Java Coffee about which Evans was hoaxed. This is cruel. Evans has confessed the hoax and ought to be forgiven. He is a good fellow, and having all the simplicity of a child, it is not surprising that he was imposed upon and deceived.

It is said, however, that Evans used to *raise* considerable quantities of beer before he joined the Sons.

We do not credit the statement. He may have *put the article away* when he saw it neglected, or in danger of being damaged by undue exposure; but we do not believe he ever troubled himself to *raise* it.

We learn that on Tuesday night last, four prisoners confined in Johnston County Jail, found means for making their escape. They had procured, somehow or other, axes and chisels, with which they took out the iron grate or window, from which they let themselves down by strips from their blankets.

One of the prisoners was confined on a charge of horse-stealing, and the other three for costs or minor offences.

We are indebted to Mr. Pomeroy for the December number of Harper's Magazine. This number contains a chapter of the life of Napoleon, by Mr. Abbot, which brings the reader to the conclusion of the Italian campaign. This chapter is deeply interesting. The December number also contains a likeness of Kossuth, with a sketch of his life, together with many other articles of interest and value.

South Carolina and the Fugitive Slave Bill. A member of the South Carolina Legislature has given notice that he will introduce a bill to prevent the citizens of any State, where the execution of the fugitive slave law was obstructed, from using the courts of South Carolina for the collection of debts or the enforcement of any contract.

For the Standard.

At a meeting held by the students of Judge Pearson's Law School in consequence of the death of their late fellow member, J. Mallett DeBerniere, on motion W. S. Devane was called to the chair and B. A. Kittrell requested to act as Secretary.

W. L. Miller explained the object of the meeting with much warmth of feeling, and moved that a committee of five be appointed to prepare appropriate resolutions. The Chairman thereupon appointed A. M. Erwin, A. D. Hawkins, T. G. Hargrove, W. L. Miller and W. J. Treadwell, who subsequently reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We have met to pay a tribute of respect and friendship to one whose high order of intellect promised to make him an honor to his friends—an onarment to society; whose devotion to his professional studies entitled him to our esteem and furnished to us a bright example; and whose social virtues and proverbially generous disposition endeared him to us by all the ties of the most sacred friendship.

Therefore, be it Resolved,

1st. That the death of J. Mallett DeBerniere is deeply grieved for and regretted by us.

2nd. That we tender to the family of the deceased on this mournful occasion our sympathy and condolence.

3rd. That a copy of the above proceedings be furnished to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville and Raleigh papers, together with the Asheville Messenger, with the request to publish.

W. S. DEVANE, *Ch'n.*

B. A. Kittrell, *Sec'y.*

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Reply of Judge Pearson to a copy of the proceedings:

Richmond Hill, Nov. 1851.

Young Gentlemen: A copy of your proceedings upon the occasion of the death of our friend. J. M. DeBerniere is before me. As one of his relatives I am gratified by this manifestation of your respect for his memory; it is the more grateful to me because I know he deserved it, and it is heartfelt on your parts. After DeBerniere commenced studying law, his mind seemed to develope and give evidence of power, of which he as well as his friends were before not conscious. His close application made him a fit example, which you will be the more encouraged to follow because of his evident and rapid advance in making himself master of the science of law, and his devotion and actual love for the study.

Yours truly,

R. M. PEARSON;

The Students of the Law School,

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

The first session of the 32d Congress of the United States commenced, at Washington, on Monday last.

In the Senate, the President thereof, the Hon. William R. King, of Alabama, took the chair at 12 o'clock, when 37 Senators appeared in their seats. Mr. Fish of New-York, Mr. Wade of Ohio, Mr. Stockton of New-Jersey, Mr. James of Rhode Island, Mr. Geyer of Missouri, and Mr. Sumner of Massachusetts, appeared, presented their credentials, were sworn, and took their seats.

Messrs. Mangum and Badger were absent.

A debate of some length took place in the Senate, on the presentation of the credentials of Mr. Mallory, of Florida, his seat being claimed by Mr. Yulee. Mr. Mallory was admitted to the seat.

Gen. Foote gave notice of a Resolution, which he would offer, to appoint a joint committee of the two Houses to make suitable arrangements for the reception of Kossuth.

In the House, 218 members answered to their names.

The House then proceeded to the business of choosing a Speaker, when a debote of some length took place. We quote from the Union:

"Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to proceed to the election of a Speaker *viva voce*: motion carried.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, asked if nominations were in order. He desired to nominate Mr. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, nominated Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Richardson suggested that nominations were not usual for Speakership.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said that he designed voting for Mr. Boyd on account of his knowledge of the man, and of his consistent position on the slavery question, not because of his nomination by the caucus.

Mr. Carter remarked that he, too, should vote for Mr. Boyd; and he should so vote because that gentleman had received the democratic caucus nomination.

Mr. Stanly made a few remarks, regretting the great difficulty which seemed to have arisen in the councils of the democratic party of the House.

Mr. Savage saw little cause for the distress of the gentleman from North Carolina on account of troubles on the democratic side. He believed that gentleman would find about as much as he could attend to in healing the difficulties of his own party. He was aware of no such difficulties among his political friends.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, made a few remarks in favor of the election of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, whom he endorsed as a true whig.

After some confusion and desultory remarks, amid demands for the call of the roll,

Mr. Brooks took the floor, and addressed the House at some length to show that the whigs had this morning in large numbers endorsed the Compromise. Had that been the only question, he, too, should vote for Mr. Boyd, if he was before the House simply as the compromise candidate. He depicted the condition of the democratic party, with some of its members voting for Mr. Boyd on account of his fidelity to the Compromise, and others who oppose the Compromise voting for him because he is the party nominee. He desired to know in what attitude Mr. Boyd stood. Did he accept or refuse the nomination of a caucus which had voted the Compromise down? He contended that the whig party was harmonious, standing firmly on the Compromise, and advised those whigs who did not intend acting with them at once to go on the other side. He had understood Mr. Savage to admit that there was much difference or difficulty in the democratic caucus.

Mr. Savage said that the gentleman had totally misrepresented him. He had made no such admissions or statements. He knew of no party misfortunes among the democracy, and had merely stated that the gentleman from North Carolina, [Mr. Stanly,] not finding any comfort in his own party, was looking for consolation abroad, by imagining some one more unfortunate than himself. His conduct was good evidence as to the condition of the whig party, but none as to that of the democratic party.

Mr. Meade congratulated the whigs on what he understood to be the declaration of the gentleman from New York, to the effect that the Compromise is henceforth to be the basis of the action of the whig party. He desired to know from him whether he meant to pledge the whole whig party of the North to stop agitation, and faithfully to execute the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. Brooks replied in a single sentence that was inaudible to the Reporter.

Mr. Meade (continuing) went on to show that in the whig caucus of this morning there was not a fourth of the northern whig party in favor of the resolution, and that not a third of the whole whig party of the country was represented therein. He desired the gentleman from New York to say whether these were not facts.

Mr. Brooks made a few remarks to show that there was a larger majority of the Whigs of the North present than of northern members of the democratic party-caucus on Saturday evening last.

Mr. B. here read the resolution on the Compromise, adopted in the whig caucus as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as the adjustment measures as forming, in their mutual dependences and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliating, and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, therefore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful execution as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Mr. Fowler next addressed the House, maintaining that there were not more than forty whigs present in their caucus in all, and that one-third of them—all from the North—voted to lay this resolution on the table. He and others withdrew on the failure of a motion made by himself to that end.

Here much laughter arose on the democratic side, amid which conversation took place between Messrs. Brooks, Stevens, and Fowler; when

Mr. Meade, resuming the floor, argued to show that, according to the confessions of Messrs. Fowler and Brooks, there was only about five northern whigs in the caucus who voted for the resolution—forty in all, twenty of them probably from the South. So, with one-third of all present against the resolution, it was plain to perceive that not more than five of the northern whig members there were for the resolution. Consequently, the action of their caucus afforded no proof that the Compromise was supported by the northern whig members in considerable numbers. He was determined to do his share in opening the eyes of the country to the virtual deception which the whig party, in this pretended caucus action, was endeavoring to effect.

Here Mr. M. went on to show that, in the face of the enactment of the whig resolution, the mass of the northern whigs were as unsound as ever upon the fugitive-slave question; and he compared the (to the South) satisfactory positions of Messrs. Buchanan, Cass, Douglas, Dickinson, and a host of other northern democratic leaders, with those of the northern whigs.

In the matter of resolutions, Mr. M. (remarking that he was not in Washington when the democratic caucus took place) declared that the meeting laid the resolution on the table only because a fraction of the party was not the proper authority to lay down a platform for the democratic party of the United States; and, with great earnestness, he held that its course was far more appropriate than that of the whig caucus, which, with but about five northern members concurring, so acted as to endeavor, knowingly, to create the false impression on the South that the northern whigs were more reliable for the maintenance of the fugitive-slave law intact than the democrats of the North. The gentleman from Virginia further called the attention of the House to the fact that the democratic party did not acknowledge the free-soilers as members of their organization. For himself he repudiated them.

Mr. M. further contended that the South could not be deceived by this move. The whigs of the South know full well the rottenness of their party at the North; and if the southern whigs are really desirous of peace, and to see agitation put down, they must unite with their democratic brethren. That is their inevitable destiny. The passage of that resolution by southern whigs, with the assistance of a few northern whigs, cannot deceive the South. They will perceive, as a proper commentary, the nomination for Speaker of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Campbell,] both whigs, and each in favor of the repeal of the fugitive-slave law. The democrats have free-soilers among them—they are the exception; the whigs have *some* true men who are also the exception. The great body of the one is sound—of the other, unsound.

Mr. Richardson addressed the House in a few remarks, reviewing the course of the gentleman from New York [Mr. Brooks] on the Compromise, and showing that he, too, had failed to vote on the question of the *enactment* of the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. Brooks (interrupting Mr. R.) remarked that he was recorded on ten distinct yea-and-nay votes in favor of the Compromise, but acknowledged the correctness of Mr. Richardson's statement relative to the particular vote in question.

Mr. Richardson (continuing) held that even the gentleman from New York was far less likely to stand by the Compromise than the northern democracy. He, [Mr. Brooks,] said Mr. R., like other such soldiers who had deserted in the heat of the battle, had cause to regret much that he had done so, on finding victory perched on the banner of the Compromise.

The gentleman from Illinois next argued at some length to show that the whigs of the North who are now for the Compromise were formerly, with great unanimity, against it. He would not trust them as leaders; and he explained the propriety of permitting them, in whose compromise views the South could by no means have confidence, to take more modest places than those of leaders in the cause.

Mr. R. then held that from the commencement of the Compromise contest to this hour its reliable northern friends were democrats almost exclusively; and in so doing he analyzed the strength of the fugitive-slave law in the House of Representatives of the last Congress, to prove that, while on its passage twenty-eight democrats from the North voted for it, there were but three northern whigs found in its favor, of whom but one [Mr. Taylor] had been re-elected.

Mr. Brooks and others inquired how many of its northern democratic friends had been re-elected.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, (by leave of Mr. Richardson,) read an analysis of the vote on the passage of the fugitive-slave law.

Mr. Richardson (resuming the floor) urged that in acting on the question of re-electing democratic northern members who had voted for the Compromise, their constitutents had endorsed their course with great unanimity. Thus of the thirteen northern democratic friends of the Compromise who were again before the people, but one had been defeated, and the successors of all the others were Compromise democrats. He further called on the South to remember the history of the action of both parties at the North on this question. He called to the mind of the gentleman from New York, that though he [Mr. Brooks] was now so much opposed to the free-soilers as to be willing to drive them forth from the whig camp, it was but recently that he and the entire northern whig party were acting with them. In view of this fact, he begged, with all due respect for that gentleman, to decline acknowledging him as a leader. He was too newly arrived in the Compromise camp; and under the circumstances he (Mr. R.) could not venture to surmise how long it might be until the necessities of his [Mr. Brooks's] party should make a change backwards convenient to him.

Mr. R. further added that it was well known to all who had attended the democratic caucus of Saturday evening last, that the question was not on the merits or demerits of the Compromise.

The consideration which had controlled the action of that meeting was as to the impropriety of congressional dictation in the matter of the duties of the approaching National Convention. He, for one, was satisfied that that body would discharge its trust to the entire satisfaction of the national democratic party.

He begged permission to remind the whigs of the House that their party had never assembled a convention to declare principles for them. On the other hand, it was a ruling doctrine of the democracy that *their* national conventions—not congressional caucuses—could alone bind them by a declaration of principle.

Mr. Polk said that, being the mover of the resolution in the democratic caucus, he felt called on to declare that he did not hear, in the course of that meeting, a single objection made to its principle. It was but a question as to the propriety of assuming to lay down a platform in advance of the meeting of the approaching democratic national convention."

The House soon after proceeded to vote for Speaker, as follows:

For Mr. Boyd. Messrs. Andrews, Appleton of Maine, Ashe, Averett, Babcock, Bartlett, Bailey of Georgia, Bocock, Bragg, Breckenridge, Buell, Busby, Campbell of Illinois, Cartter, Caskie, Churchwell, Clark, Cleveland, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel, Davis of Indiana, Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Eastman, Edmundson, Edgerton, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Floyd, Freeman, Fuller of Maine, Gamble, Gaylord, Gorman, Green, Grow, Hall, Hamilton, Hammond, Harris of Tennessee, Harris of Alabama, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Holladay, Houston, How, of New York, Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Ohio, Johnson of Arkansas, Jones of New York, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, King of New York, Kurts, Letcher, Lockhart, Mace, Marshall of California, Mason, McCorkle, McDonald, McLanahan, McMullin, McNair, Meade, Millson, Molony, Morrison, Murray, Nabors, Olds, Parker of Pennsylvania, Peaslee, Penn, Phelps, Polk, Powell, Price, Rantoul, jr., Richardson, Riddle, Robbins, jr., Robie, Robinson, Ross, Russell, Savage, Scurry, Seymour of New York, Seymour of Connecticut, Skelton, Smart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, of Tennessee, Stanton of Kentucky, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, Thompson of Virginia, Thurston, Venable, Wilcox, Wildrick, and Wiliams—118.

For Mr. Bayly. Messrs. Cabell of Florida, Chastain, Cottmann, Faulkner, Hillyer, Johnson of Georgia, Murphy, and Strother—8.

For Mr. Stanly. Messrs. Appleton of Massachusetts, Bennett, Bowne, Briggs, Browne, of New Jersey, Chapman, Conger, Davis of Massachusetts, Dockery, Duncan, Goodrich, Harper, King of Rhode Island, Miller, Penniman, Porter, Schermehorn, Schoonmaker, Scudder, Stanton of Ohio, and Taylor—21.

For Mr. Chandler. Messrs. Barrere, Bell, Bibighaus, Brenton, Burrows, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Goodenow, Haven, Hebard, Horsford, Hunter, Kuhns, Martin, Meacham, Miner, Moore of Pennsylvania, Parker of Pennsylvania, Thompson of Massachusetts, Washburn, and Yates—20.

For Mr. Stevens of Pennsylvania. Messrs. C. Allen, L. D. Campbell, Durkee, Fowler, Giddings, Hascall, J. W. Howe, Mann, Newton, Perkins, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Tuck, Walbridge, Welch, and Wells—16.

For Mr. J. W. Howe of Pennsylvania. Mr. Allison.

For Mr. Gorman. Mr. Bayly.

For Mr. Evans. Messrs. Brooks, Chandler, Morehead and Bowie.

For Mr. Bocock. Messrs. Burt, Colcock, Woodard, and Aiken.

For Mr. Bowie. Mr. J. P. Caldwell.

For Mr. Outlaw. Mr. Clingman.

For Mr. Gentry. Messrs. Evans, Watkins, and Walsh.

For Mr. Hilyer. Messrs. A. H. Stevens and Toombs.

For Mr. Cabell. Mr. Outlaw.

For Mr. Ashe. Mr. Orr.

For Mr. Allison. Mr. Thomas M. Howe.

For Mr. Taylor. Messrs. Ewing, Gray, H. Marshall, Stanly, Ward, and Addison White.

For Mr. Meacham. Mr. Thaddeus Stevens.

For Mr. P. King. Mr. Townshend.

For Mr. George W. Jones. Mr. Alexander White.

Mr. Boyd was conducted to the Chair, whence he made his acknowledgements for the honor conferred upon him.

The House, then proceeded to vote for Clerk, when John W. Forney, Esq., the Editor of the Pennsylvanian, was elected on the first ballot, having received 129 votes. Messrs. Ashe, Daniel, and Venable voted for Mr. Forney. The Whig members generally voted for Mr. Walker, of Tennessee.

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In the Senate, on Tuesday, the President's Message was read; but before this, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the contested seat from Florida.

Ten thousand copies of the Message and accompanying documents were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Foote submitted a Resolution for consideration, the substance of which is an expression of acquiescence in the measures of the last Congress usually known as the "Compromise measures."

In the House, on the same day, nothing of importance transpired. Notices of a number of bills were given, and some debate took place on the usual proposition to supply the members with newspapers.

The Message was also read in the House, and fifteen thousand extra copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Olds, of Ohio, gave notice that at an early day of the session he should introduce a bill extending to Louis Kossuth the privileges of a citizen of the United States.

More Gold! The Prometheus and Cherokee have recently arrived from California, the former with three quarters of a million, and the latter with two millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold. New and rich discoveries are constantly being made in California, and the estimated yield for the next year is $75,000,000!

Kentucky U. S. Senator. The Kentucky Legislature, having been unable to choose a U. S. Senator, the House has passed a resolution postponing the election till the 11th inst.

Gold in New South Wales. Advices by the Asia gives the most flattering accounts of the quantity and quality of the gold in the country about Bathurst. Sydney is nearly deserted. The receipts of the principal towns average from £20,000 to £25,000 weekly. The government armed escort brought about £10,000 per week. The New Zealand and Sydney steamer of the 18th of August brought £12,000 in gold and £28,000 value in diamonds from the newly-discovered mines. It is reported that in Frederick Valley the miners are reaping rich harvests, finding lumps of gold of £12 and £14 value. Two men had produced £250 worth of gold in two days. The gold is found in large quartz veins.

LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The message of the President of France is worth attention, because it indicates the position which he assumes on the eve of the severe crisis that must take place in 1852. It appears that the paper was received with marked disrespect by the Assembly.

The Ministry (says a Paris letter to the N. Y. Commercial) demanded an early discussion of its project of electoral law. This was refused by a vote of 388 to 230, none but the republicans and 35 Elyseans voting in favor. Mr. Berryer led the attack against the President, having veered round since the close of last session. The defeat was followed on Wednesday by fifteen bureaux into which the Assembly is divided, every Bonapartist was excluded. The re-action journals of all shades, except those under the immediate patronage of the Elysee, attack the President and his Ministry with the most unsparing animosity; while the republican papers continue to doubt his sincerity, and call on him for vigorous acts in order to prove it.

The President's friends are greatly discouraged; they did not anticipate a majority of 158 against the message. *Le Constitutionnel* speaks of Louis Bonaparte's "quitting the Presidency, leaving the Republic respected and universal suffrage untouched;" says he wishes not to fall below the example of General Cavaignac. This may mean what it naturally imports, or it may refer to the much talked of project of a resignation of office. Some of the President's advisers favor the following plan; devoted Bonapartists are to be placed in all the prefectures and influential posts of administration; the President is then to resign, leaving his reins of power in the hands of his personal friend the Vice President, M. Bouley; under the constitutional provision, the election must take place in a month; M. Bonaparte presents himself as a candidate, is elected by a triumphant majority, and goes again to the palace of the Elysee. But the execution of this plan presents serious difficulties; the Assembly would probably object to such an evasion of the constitution, place the army of Paris under Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricierer, or some of the African generals, make it a criminal offence to further his candidateship and, on the slightest overt act on his part, shut him up in Vincennes. It is not probable that a finger would be stirred to rescue him.

The next few months will be agitated by the struggles, quarrels and intrigues of the different fractions of the old reactionary coalition and the attempts of the republicans to preserve the free institutions of the country, and secure some liberty of action for themselves. The great danger lies in the heedless and desperate compression of the people, agreed on by the entire re-action. This may lead to civil war and, through that, to very disastrous political results. But if this be avoided by the entire or partial restoration of universal suffrage, it matters little whether Bonaparte, of Joinville, or Changarnier, be at the head of affairs; the fundamental principles of French institutions must receive their gradual development and the country must move onward in the route of industrial and democratic progress.

Yours, &c. W. B.

In the message we find the following allusion to a matter in which this country is interested:

"We have embraced, with alacrity, the occasion of giving to Spain a proof of the sincerity of our relations, in associating ourselves with England to offer to the Madrid Cabinet the co-operation of our naval forces in order to repulse the audacious attempt against the island of Cuba. Besides, our Minister at Washington has been charged to sustain, in a friendly way, the claims of the court of Madrid, claims whose justice has been loyally recognised by the Federal Government."

If the President (says the correspondent above quoted) had added that a correspondence is now going on between his Cabinet and the "Federal Government" aforesaid, on the above subject, and that that correspondence, though couched in the most polite diplomatic phraseology, contains some disagreeable things on both sides, he would have been nearer the mark. At least, a member of the Assembly, whom I have a reason to think perfectly informed, tells me so. He adds further that the strictures of the French government bear principally on the inability of the United States to repress the formation of armed bands, in their territory, for the attack of other countries.

Another passage refers to an old affair:

"The claims which a large number of French merchants and ship owners have to prosecute against the Government of the United States, on account of arbitrary seizures by the custom houses of California have not been liquidated and paid; but the American Congress and Washington Cabinet have formally recognized their justice, and we shall soon obtain legitimate satisfaction."

NOTICE.

On Monday after Christmas, being the 29th of December next, I shall sell at the late dwelling house of James Tomlinson, deceased, some eight or ten Negroes of various ages and sizes and of both sexes. I shall also sell at the same time some 200 barrels of Corn and some 30 Blade Stacks (if not sold before) and some 4 or 5 pens of Shucks.

The Negroes will be sold on six month's credit, and the Corn and Fodder on a credit of three months, with interest from date.

There will also be hired out some twenty Negroes for twelve months.

Notes with approved security will be required in every instance.

B. H. TOMLINSON, *Adm'r.*

Johnston County, Dec. 1, 1851. 897—3t.

NOTICE.

In the absence of the Subscriber from the State, Wm. R. Poole, Esq., is his authorized agent to sell any or all of his Land, lying three miles South of Raleigh, on the stage road to Fayetteville, and Mr. Crawford, in the immediate neighborhood, will show the property to persons desirous of purchasing.

JOS. T. HUNTER.

Dec. 1, 1851. 10—1m.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

In accordance with instructions of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for Wake County, notice is hereby given to the Justices of the Peace of said County, that application will be made at the next term of the County Court, to increase the tax at present levied for Common School purposes.

W. R. POOLE, *Chairman.*

December 6, 1851. 10—td.

Register will copy till day.

LATE IMPORTATION OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS,

OF NEW DESIGNS, FROM LONDON AND PARIS,

FOR THE WINTER TRADE OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH;

FALL FASHIONS FOR 1851.

THE undersigned, having just received the remainder of his Fall and Winter supply of RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, in addition to those already announced, from the City of New York, making his assortment ample and complete, takes pleasure in informing the intelligent reader that he has now the satisfaction of presenting to the public,

The Heaviest, Richest, Best, Cheapest, and most Magnificent Stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

he has ever had the honor to offer to the Ladies and Gentlemen of good taste, in this enlightened community and the surrounding country; comprising, in part, the following desirable articles:

FOR THE LADIES:

Rich Gros de Rhine and Brocade Silks,
Plain and figured Chamelion Gros de Paris,
Super Mateonean rich black Lustered Silks,
Elegant Brocade and Chine Apple Green Silks and Satins,
Turk Satins and Plaid Silks,
Plain and figured Cashmeres and Delaines,
Embroidered and plain Merinoes,
Rich embroidered Robes and Fancy Bombazines,
Rich Valparaiso Dresses,
Beautiful Plaid Cashmere,
Plain and figured Silk Poplins,
Plain and Brocade Alpaccas, (all colors),
Red, Green, and Mode colored Paramattas,
500 pieces splendid British and American Prints,
50 " new style London Chintz Calicoes,
Rich Furniture Prints, of Cochineal dyes,
Plain and Plaid French Ginghams,
Book, Swiss, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bishop Lawns, Dotted and Tarlton Muslins,
Plain and Plaid Cambrics,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmere Shawls,
Plaid and Damask Shawls,
Fashionable Straw and Leghorn Bonnets,
Splendid Bonnet, Neck, and Cap Ribbons,
Ribbon Fringes, Laces, and Braids,
Glass, Fancy and Acorn Buttons,
Thread, Blonde, and Lisle Laces and Edgings,
Beautiful Collars and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Fine Cotton and Cashmere Hose,
Super Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Corded, Jenny Lind, and Grass Skirts,
Fine Morrocco and Calf Walking Shoes,
Gaiters and Jenny Lind Slippers,
Woolen Wrappers and Caps.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR, &C.:

Super Blue, Black, and Fancy Cloths,
Black and Fancy Chine Cassimeres,
Tweeds Cloth and Coburg do
Plaid Linsey and Marlboro' Stripes,
Irish Linen and Cotton Shirting,
200 pieces Sheeting and Shirting, from 5 to 10 cents,
4, 6, 8, 10, and 12-4 Sheeting,
500 yards Tow, and Thread and Cotton Cloth,
White Jeans and Canton Flannel,
Woolen Shirts and Drawers,
British and American Long Cloth,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Half Hose and Suspenders,
York and Kentucky Jeans,
Silk and Melino Vesting,
Blue and mixed GREAT COATS,
Beautiful Silk Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Black Hoskin, Berlin, and Cashmere Gloves,
Rose and Whitney Blankets,
Duffle and Saddle do
Fine Moleskin, Fur, and California Hats,
Men and Boys' Cloth and Velvet Caps,
White and Red Flannel,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
India Rubber Overshoes,
Kersey and Cotton Osnaburgs.

These Goods will be sold on the most accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail, and the purchaser may rely upon getting more Goods, for the amount of money invested, than he ever did before.

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, November 4th, 1851. 105—

NORTH CAROLINA

FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00
A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins,
Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils,
Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases,
Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,
6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.
26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,
A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.
Forks and Knives for table use,
A large assortment of Razors and Knives,
Plated Castors and Candlesticks,
Plated Waiters and Baskets,
Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,
Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,
Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,
Money Purses and Pocket Books,
Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,
Revolving Pistols, best quality,
Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.
Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.
RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & Co

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JOHN C. PALMER'S

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

HURRAH FOR NORTH CAROLINA!

Home Industry must Succeed!

I am now prepared to manufacture DOOR LOCKS with mineral Knobs, for 65 cents a piece, warranted; also, LOCKS up to $150.

Also, MACHINERY made to order; and file-cutting, new and old. *Old files made as good as new.*

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 13th 1851. 90—1y.

NEW BOOKS.

LITERARY Reminiscences, from the Autobiography of an English Opium Eater, by Thomas De Quincey, 2 vol. $1 50

MARGARET, a tale of the Real and Ideal, Blight and Bloom, &c., 2 vol. $2 00

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 13, 1851. 99-4

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

PROFESSOR DeENSZINY, Miniature and Aquarell Painter, begs leave to inform the citizens of Raleigh that he offers them his professional services during the present month. Having successfully practised the fine arts in Europe and America, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to his patrons. Some of his work may be seen at the two Book Stores, who have kindly granted that permission, and with whom orders for his services may be left, and which will receive prompt attention. He gives lessons in different styles of painting. Dwelling GUION'S HOTEL, Room No. 16.

November 14, 1851. 4—3t.

THIS day received at the North Carolina Music Store, another splendid lot of 7, 6½ and 6¾ octave Pianos from one of the best manufacturing establishments in New York.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, October 1, 1851. 95—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.

A LARGE supply, just received and for sale cheap, by W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 24, 1851. 93—

By the Author of "Sam Slick."

RULE AND MISRULE of the English in America. By Judge Halliburton.

For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, Nov., 1851. 2—

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

Just arrived and Daily arriving.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER

RESPECTFULLY announce to the public, that many of the most desirable articles embraced in their large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, selected with care, by one of the firm, in the best Northern markets, have been already received and opened; others are daily arriving, and they flatter themselves they will be prepared to meet the demand for goods of every description, on as good terms as they can be sold in this market. Thankful for, and encouraged by the very liberal patronage bestowed upon them since their connection in business, they have ventured to lay in a very heavy stock, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, hoping their efforts to accommodate will not fail to please.

The attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to the following desirable Dress Goods:

Super Brocade and Chamelion Silks,
Blue, Bl'k and White Watered Do.,
Bl'k Gro De Rhine and Italian Do.,
Solid and Fancy Lute String Do,
Brocade Poult De Soi,
Cashmere De Ecosse,
Fig'd Brilliantes,
Lupins' French Merinos,
English and German Do.,
Solid Parametta,
Rich Fig'd Paris De Laines,
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Bl'k Silk Laces,
Deep Silk Fringes,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Buttons and Trimmings,
Scolloped Embr'd Hank'fs,
Swiss, Jackonet, and Tarltan Muslins,
Chemisetts, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs,
Muslin Bands, Edgings and Insertings, &c., &c.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 3, 1851. 87—

FALL STOCK, 1851.

THE attention of my friends and Dealers, generally, is invited to my assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

which, as regards quality and variety, is unsurpassed by any house in North Carolina.

My Stock having been selected with great care and purchased on the most favorable terms from

Importers and Manufacturers,

enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I take this occasion to again tender my thanks for the very liberal support hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity, and unremitted attention to the wants of my friends, I hope to continue to merit the favorable opinion so generally entertained for my Establishment.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, and London Dock Brandy, bought expressly for Medical purposes, and a large assortment of the choicest brands of Cigars—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

P. F. PESCUD,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851 102—

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

Partners and Successors to

R. TUCKER & SON,

No. 6 and 8, Fayetteville St.

FASHIONABLE HAT EMPORIUM.

AT this Establishment will be found, at all times, one of the best assortments of FINE GOODS in the City. The Stock is entirely new, and is comprised of

Fashionable Moleskin and Beaver Hats,

of the manufacture of N. F. Warburton, and N. H. Beebe & Co.

FINE FELT, SPORTING, BRUSH, AGOLIA, AND SEAL DRAB HATS.

Army, Navy, Ariel, Riding, Travelling, Dress, and Opera Caps.

The utmost efforts will be exerted to maintain for the Merchandise of this Establishment the rank of superiority and relative cheapness which has hitherto commended it to the approval and preference of gentlemen of taste. 87—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Artemesia Whitfield, Elizabeth Whitfield, and Jesse Thomas Whitfield, an infant, by his next friend, Jesse Bryan, *vs.* Temple Whitfield, Adm'r. of Benjamin Whitfield, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, Albania Corun, Marmaduke House.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, in this case, Joel Whitfield, Benjamin Whitfield, and Albania Corun, are non-residents of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for five weeks successively, notifying the said non-residents to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Pitt, at the Court House, in Greenville, on the first Monday in February next, then and there to make their defence to this petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. of Adv. $5,62½.) 895—5w.

MORE NEW BOOKS.

THE life and times of Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3.

Scenes and Legends in the North of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of Old Red Sand Stone, Foot Prints of the Creator, &c. 1 vol., 12 mo., $1,25.

Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest to the Death of Lord Mansfield. American edition, just re-printed. 2 vol., 8 mo., $3,50.

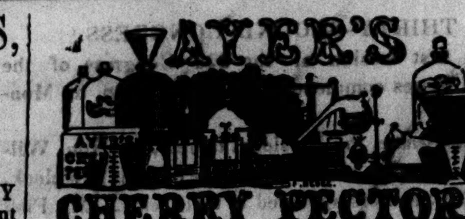
Appleton's Dictionary of Mechanics, Machinery, Engine Work and Engineering, with 400 Illustrations. 2 vol. Royal, 8 vo., ½ Calf, $12,00.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Oct. 20th, 1851. 1—10

MISS LESLIE'S twenty-five Receipts for Pastry, Cakes and Sweet Meats; 20th Edition. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.

Nov. 1851.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate. And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c., and for children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have tried it, never will.

Read the opinion of the following Gentlemen, who will be recognized in the various sections of country where they are located—each and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive Wholesale Dealers in Medicine with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

This Certificate.

We, the undersigned, Wholesale Druggists, having been for long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual remedy for Pulmonary Complaints ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition, and extensive usefulness, cordially commend it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmunds & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Kentucky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Ga.
M. A. Stantos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indian
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, California.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahasse, Florida.
B. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Stiller, Slade & Co., Lexington, Mississippi.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Joseph M. Turner, Savannah, Ga.
Wade, Eckstein & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

With such assurances, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, except that found in its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

September 6, 1851. 884—w3m.

TO RAIL ROAD CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH CAROLINA RAIL ROAD CO., GREENSBORO', OCT. 24, 1851.

BIDS for the following work on the line of said Road will be received at the Office in this place until the 15th December next, when the Lettings will take place at said Office, viz:

For the Grading and Masonry of the following Sections of the Second Division of said Road, viz: Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16; 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34.

For the Grading and Masonry of Sections 1, 2, and 3 of the Fourth Division, as they may be finally determined upon by the Engineer,

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges, viz: across Crabtree, two across Eno, Back Creek, and Haw River, on the Second Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of a Bridge across Deep River on the Third Division.

For the Masonry and Superstructure of the following Bridges on the Fourth Division, viz: across the Yadkin River, Irish Buffaloe, Rocky River, Caudle Creek, and Sugar Creek.

Contractors for the Grading and Masonry on the Sections, and for all the Bridges except the Yadkin Bridge will be expected to take Stock to the amount of one-half of their bid, and bidders will state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may by assigned them by the Board.

Bidders for the Yadkin Bridge will accompany their bids with the amount of Stock they propose to take, and state what stock they bid upon, or whether they propose to take such stock as may be assigned them by the Board of Directors.

Separate bids will be received for the Masonry and for the Superstructure of the Bridges.

From and after 15th November until the letting, estimates of the Grading and Masonry, and profiles of the Road; and estimates of the Masonry and Superstructure of the Bridges, and the plans and drawings for the same, may be seen at the Office of the Rail Road.

Bids may be forwarded by mail addressed, "President of the N. C. Rail Road, Greensboro'; N. C."

J. M. MOREHEAD.
President of N. C. Rail Road.

103—6tw.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE N. C. RAIL ROAD, Greensboro', Oct. 23, 1851.

IT is ordered by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, that the Stockholders pay into the Treasury of said Company ten dollars upon each share of stock held by them in said Company, on or before the 8th day of January, 1852; and that interest be charged upon any deferred payment from and after the 1st day of February, 1852.

For the convenience of Stockholders, payments made to the Bank of the State, at Raleigh, and to the Bank of Cape Fear, at Salisbury, to the credit of the Treasurer of said Company, and the certificate forwarded to the Treasurer, will be deemed sufficient.

C. P. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

103—4tw.

State of North Carolina, Granville Co.

SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, SEPTEMBER TERM.

William Wilson *vs.* Elizabeth Wilson—*Petition for Divorce.*

IN this case it appearing that a copy of the petition and subpœna were issued to the defendant in manner as by the statute in such cases is required, and the return thereon being that the Defendant is not to be found, proclamation is publicly made at the Court House door by the Sheriff for the said defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the subpœna, and the said defendant failing to appear, it is ordered by the Court that publication for three months be made in the North Carolina Standard for the said Elizabeth Wilson to be and appear at the Superior Court, to be held for the County and State aforesaid, at the Court House in Oxford, on the first Monday of March next, and answer to the plaintiff's petition.

Witness, Benjamin C. Cooke, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Oxford, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1851

BENJ. C. COOKE, C. C. C.

Oct. 27, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $7,50) 103—3mw.

$99 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL, and ran away in November last, from Paulding, Jasper county, Miss., the Negro slave BEN, alias AMZI, aged 30 or 35 years, 5 feet 10 in. high, quite dark; has two scars on his face—one just above the right eye, running back into the hair, the other on his cheek bone, running towards the mouth; also, scars on the knees and on the left arm, caused by burns. He was purchased from Theo. N. Gadden, of Charleston, S. C., in August, 1850, by the subscriber's father. It is known that he has false free papers, and he will probably represent himself as a free man. The above reward will be paid to any person who will detect the said slave, and lodge him in jail, so that he can be obtained.

THOS. P. FRITH, Holmesville..
Avoyelles Parish, Louisiana. 103—2m

Swedenborgianism Reviewed,

BY Enoch Powell, D. D., Prof. in the Theological Seminary, Bangor, Maine.

For sale by H. D. TURNER.

October 16, 1851. 001—

Rare Chance for a good Investmen

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 ⋈ 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmiggton, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

McRAE & HARRISS,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, and Farming Implements, west side Front street, between Market and Dock streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, October 1, 1851. 97—tf.

Prime Green Tea,

JUST Received,

ALSO,

Loaf, Crushed, clarified and brown Sugar,
Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Starch, Nutmegs, Cloves, and Mace, Spanish Indigo, bar Lead, Powder, Shot, and Percussion Caps, Blacking, shoe, scrubbing, horse, crumb and hearth Brushes, tooth, nail and hair brushes, cut Nails, finishing and common Brads, Swedes Iron and cast Steel, cotton and wool cards, bellows, brass and cast Irons, Gothic Fenders, shovels and tongs, Hods, fire carriers, Painted and brass bound Buckets, wire sieves, shovels and spades, Collin's axes, Augurs, saws, files, chisels, cross cut and mill saws, Broad axes, adzs, frying pans, wafer and waffle irons, Knob, pad, stock, till and cupboard Locks, hinges, screws, finishing brads, cut tacks, knives and forks, Pen and pocket knives, scissors and shears,
Iron squares, trace and log chains, wagon boxes,
Tin and Crockery ware.

For sale by J. BROWN.

Oct. 14, 1851. 99—

MARBLE WORK AND IRON RAILINGS.

JOHN STRUTHERS & SON,

No. 360 Market-Street, Philadelphia,

Furnish all kinds of Marble Work,

MANTELS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, &C.,

At the most reasonable rates, and work warranted equal to any house in the Union.

MORE & GALLAGHER,

Corner of Broad & Coates Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

MANUFACTURE

ALL KINDS OF IRON RAILINGS,

For Enclosures, Balconies, Verandahs, and any FANCY IRON WORK,

On the most reasonable terms. Orders attended to with dispatch.

September 27, 1851. 94—6m

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

TO COTTON PLANTERS.

AT HAND

Gunny and Hemp Bagging, 44 inches wide
Bale Rope and Twine.

ALSO,

150 pairs of Men's and Boy's Brogans,
Men's Kip Shoetees, Woms. Lea. Bootees,
with a general assortment of shoes,
Bl'k and white Wool Hats,
75 Point and Duffle Blankets,
Cradle Blankets,

For sale low by J. BROWN,
No, 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh Oct. 6, 1851. 97—

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THE Annual Communication of this MASONIC BODY will be holden in this City, on Monday evening the 1st of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all the business which may be brought before it shall be disposed of. Officers of the respective Lodges are requested to attend in person, or cause proper delegates to be appointed, in pursuance of the Constitution and general regulations of the Grand Lodge.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Oct. 17th, 1851. 101—

JOSEPH WOLTERING,

Manufacturer and Dealer in the following Articles, Raleigh, N. C.

STOVES, tin, iron and copper wares; guns and pistols of all sorts; powder, shot, caps, powder flasks and shot chargers, a fine assortment of pocket and table cutlery, the celebrated Pine India steel razors, mortice locks, with white mineral knobs, from 80 cents to $4, improved rim locks, New Haven locks, carpenter's rim lock, sliding-door lock, people's lock, best furniture lock, dead lock, novelty lock with mineral knobs, mineral locks with Japan mounting, mortice locks with iron bolts and keys, mortice locks with white knobs, rural locks with white mineral knobs, plate locks, smoke-house locks, mortice closet locks with brass fronts, chest locks, horse locks, fancy bushed pad-locks, fine patent dropped Japan padlocks, patent dropped padlock, rim drop latches, Bolwin's night latch, improved bow latches, cupboard lock latches, porcelain knobs, the best ever in this City or State, mineral door knobs, screw, mahogany, and pearl white door knobs, mineral drawer knobs, furniture knobs, pearl white bell-pulls, axle pulleys, Blake's side pulleys, wardrobe hooks, fancy coat and hat hooks, window springs, rim blank shutter hinges, A. C. Palmer's window butts, Clarke's butt hinges, and superior cast butt hinges, curtain pins and handles, coffee mills, candle sticks, dog collars and chains, cloth, shoe, and horse brushes.

ALSO, Carpenter's, Cooper's, Tinner's, and Blacksmith's Tools.

ALSO, nails, screws, scythe-blades, sheep-shears, brass lamps, hand-bells, trace chains, grubbing-hoes, spring-balances, plyers, spades, shovels, hoes, andirons, pans, vices, pumps, Buck's patent improved cooking-stove, and in short every thing needed by farmers and mechanics in the hardware line.

ALSO, a full supply of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, such as carriage axles and springs, carriage bands, patent leather hub bands, power loom lace, enamelled canvass, figured maroon, damask alpaca, extra fine cambric, and fringe. On hand, also, a full supply of CARRIAGES and BUGGIES.

Smoke-house, Jail, and Bank Locks made to order, warranted not to be picked or broken, and to give satisfaction.

The subscriber is also prepared to execute any and all work in iron, steel, brass, copper, &c. Guns and pistols made to order. Also, strainers for Turpentine Distilleries.

All orders executed promptly and in the best manner. If the subscriber does not sell lower than any body else, and do good work at fair prices, then he will give it up.

Encourage home indusry. Now is the time. Call on the subscriber at Raleigh, Wake County, North Carolina, or send your orders by letter.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—1y.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for

Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, and Worms:

Also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms, and Worms, are as follows: By the pound 37 cents; or by contract,

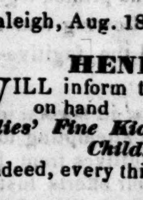
7 barrel	Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	$400
10	do	do	do	485
12	do	do	do	525
14	do	do	do	585
15	do	do	do	615
16	do	do	do	650
20	do	do	do	695
25	do	do	do	750
30	do	do	do	850
35	do	do	do	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, fire and burning excepted. His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost, to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.



I HAVE lately purchased the entire stock of O. L. BURCH, and will carry on the Boot and Shoe Manufactory in all its various branches, at his old stand,

ONE DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

It is my determination to use the best materials known to the trade, and the workmanship shall not be surpassed in the State. All those heretofore accustomed to getting their work from the old Shoe Stand, may be sure, by calling on me, that they can get as good an article now as ever.

Call and see for yourselves.

HENRY A. DEPKEN.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851.

HENRY A. DEPKEN

WILL inform the Ladies, that he keeps consatntly on hand

Ladies' Fine Kid Walking Shoes and Slippers, Children's Shoes, &c., &c.

Indeed, every thing usually kept in a Shoe Store.

THE Undersigned takes pleasure in saying, that he believes Mr. DEPKEN is well qualified to fulfil his promise to the public, and I recommend my old friends and customers to give him a trial.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Aug. 18, 1851. —tf.

FALL TRADE, 1851.

Southern Trade will soon insure Southern Rights!

I AM now receiving from Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk and Baltimore, my Fall and Winter supply of

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, China and Hard Ware,

carefully selected for the season, at moderate prices for cash, or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. I expect to keep on hand in addition to the above, Salt, Fish, Flour and Bacon, Iron of different sizes, Nails of an excellent qualitity, with all necessary articles kept in a Village Store. I will take in exchange for Goods, Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder, Flax-seed, Bees-wax and Cotton, or Tow Cloth, with any other produce that may suit in my line of business. Call at the Brick Store near the Bank.

THOMAS W. HOLDEN.

P. S. I will attend to any Commission business, or forwarding of Goods, so as to satisfy those who may intrust them to me. T. W. H.

October 1, 1851. 95—

State of North Carolina, Pitt County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1851.

The petition of Hardy Johnson, William Johnson, Julia Johnson, Anna Johnson, and John Herrington and wife Susan, *vs.* Cannon Johnson, Lewis Johnson, and Jemima, wife of Noah Witherington.

Petition for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this Court to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court-House, in Greenville, on the first Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or this petition will be taken *pro confesso* as to them and heard accordingly.

Witness, Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office, in Greenville, the first Monday of November, and in the 76th year of American Independence, A. D. 1851.

H. SHEPPARD, C. C. C.

Nov. 20, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 895—6w.

MATTRESS MAKING.

THE Subscriber has just received, direct from the North, a supply of the best quality of Curled Hair, which will enable him to manufacture a superior quality of Hair Mattresses.

He would respectfully inform the Public that he can furnish them with the BEST articles in his line, as cheap as they can be bought in New York. Persons from the neighboring villages and counties, who have heretofore sent North, can provide themselves with as good an article of work, and at as low a price, by sending their orders to me.

Also, constantly on hand, the much improved SHUCK and COTTON MATTRESSES, and at the lowest prices. Also, Sofas, Lounges, and Easy Chairs, manufactured in various styles. Also, repairing and renovating old Hair Mattresses, &c., done at the shortest notice.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Ware Room on Fayetteville street, two doors above the YARBROUGH HOUSE.

J. HENRY HARRISS,
Upholsterer and Mattress Maker.

Raleigh, October 24, 1851. 102—

DICKENS' NOVELS AND TALES,

Dtlmecpeo in 4 vols, price $5. For sale by W. L. POMEROY,

Raleigh, Nov. 10

THE WIDE WIDE WORLD, "a beautiful Domestic Tale."

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, Nov. 10, 1851. 3—

The Crack of Doom.

WHEN the trump of the Seventh Angel shall reverberate from the cloud-capped summits of Mt. Dhawalageri, to the snowy peaks of Hecla, when in the closing scene in the last act of Earth's great drama, the voice of the Archangel, with the right foot set on the sea and his left foot on the earth, shall be heard bidding "mortality put on the robes of immortality;" on that terrible day when the

Seven Vials of Wrath

Shall be poured out upon the Earth, when this mighty fabric shall crumble, and desolation with giant strides shall stalk over the dominions of man, then it is written

Time shall be no Longer.

Do ye dare, ye rigid moralists who from the book of Nature learn to reverence "Nature's God," or ye scoffers of the

Revealed Religion,

Who vaunt your deistical dogmas, dare ye pronounce the prophecies of Zechariah, the son of Iddo, false, or revelation a fraud.

The bare contemplation of Earth's dying throes has in it a "power potential," to strike with awe the stoutest heart, but

"Hope humbly then, with trembling pinions soar,"

And as in the ramifications of business life, Hope, "sweet Hope," by its saving influence tranquilizes the mind; without hope, the dull monotony of human life would be far less desirable than the tranquil slumbers of the grave, but with it,

"Kings are made Gods,
And meaner creatures kings."

The tiller of the ground sows his seed, and hopes for an abundant harvest. The poor man as he wistfully gazes at the gorgeous equipage of his rich neighbor, or listens to the sounds of music as they fall in gentle cadences on his ear from the marble halls of the millionaire, *clings the tighter to hope*, and with fresh energy seeks for riches. Let that poor man who would revel in

LUXURY, POMP AND POWER,

Or the rich man who would increase the store that fortune has blessed him with,

READ THIS ADVERTISEMENT,

And learn that FORTUNES are the wares that are offered to the public by the

Old Established Bankers and far-famed Lottery Agents,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

Brilliant Schemes for December, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Dec.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	$8	$27 00
2	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	35,000	75 Nos	11 drawn	10	40 00
4	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
5	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
6	33,397	78 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
8	25,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	8	27 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
10	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	35 00
11	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
12	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
13	52,418	75 Nos	11 drawn	15	55 00
15	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
16	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
17	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
18	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	18 00
19	21,500	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
20	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
22	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
24	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	30 00
25	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
26	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
27	60,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	20	75 00
29	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	25 00
30	16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
31	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule), for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.
Or, Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

December 1, 1851. 10—

LEATHER FOR FALL TRADE, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE respectfully announce to our friends and the trade, generally, that we have determined to spare no efforts on our part to give Petersburg a Leather and Finding Establishment, whose stock shall compare favorably with that of any house, North or South. We are receiving from the importers and manufacturers of the Northern Cities one of the largest and best selected stocks we have ever known in this market, and we pledge ourselves to sell our goods as low as any South of New York, and many articles as low, if not lower, than they are to be had, even there, as we have now in full operation a large and well arranged Tannery, from which we shall be receiving Leather regularly.

We have also Brogans of our own manufacture, which we warrant a superior article.

Also, Shoemakers' Tools and Lasts, together with many other articles usually found in similar establishments, all of which will be sold in accordance with the above statement; and the only way we can prove this, is for purchasers to come and examine for themselves, and we shall be content to abide the result.

F. A. & R. H. FORD,
No. 21, Old Street,
opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.

Petersburg, August 13, 1851. 83—tf.

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

WOULD observe, that, as the season draws on, for Fall and Winter Clothing, they have anticipated the wants of the people, and would be pleased to show all who may favor them with a call, their assortment, consisting of

Drab, Black, and Blue Beaver Cloth Overcoats and Sacks.

We would call your attention particularly to the assortment of Overcoats, as it embraces every desirable and late style. Our PANTS are excellent. Fastidious as well as men of Fashion, can here find something to please them, let their tastes be as various as our calls, and in fact, the only difficulty will be to choose from, rather than to find any particular style or color.

In the assortment of VESTS, you will find rich Cut Velvet, Merinos of all colors, Silk, light and dark Cassimere and Valencia, some of them really beautiful.

Our furnishing Department is complete and full, and we hardly deem it necessary for us to enumerate all the articles comprised under that head. You will find however, a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, H'd'k'fs, Socks, Cotton and Merino.

Call and examine our stock, we shall be glad to show our goods at all times, regardless of trouble, sale or no sale.

E. L. HARDING.
Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Sept. 29, 1851. 94—

Ready Made Clothing.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any other City.

A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.